Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1829. [NUMBER 2,050.

Advertisewent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Fifteen Pair of superior DRAFT BULLOCKS, lately received from Khandis, will be disposed of by Public Outcry on Thursday next at Noon in front of the COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.—Terms Cash, and the Lots to be taken away immediately after the sale.

By Order,
F. RYBOT,
ACTG. 1ST ASST. COM. GEN.

BOMBAY,
1ST ASST. COMMY. GEN'S OFFICE,
12th September, 1829.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT a petition has been presented to the Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay for and in the name of PURBHOODASS SAKERLOLL, now a prisoner in the goal of Bombay, formerly residing near Momadavays Choky, Merchant, and praying for the benefit of the Act 9, Geo. IV. Cap. 73.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
9th September, 1829.

TO BE SOLD.

THE HOUSE in POONA occupied by COLONEL FITZGERALD. The House is double tiled, with every convenience for a Family, Stabling, Coach house, Godowns, Servants Rooms, tiled, large Kitchen Garden, and a Well within the Premises, the whole enclosed by a wall. Also a remarkably HIGH CASTE ARAB 7 years old, fine figure and action, good temper and regularly broke in for a Lady's Horse, has been constantly used as such for the last Three years, with side Saddle and Bridle.

PRICE Rs 800.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs SAUNDERS & CO. Bombay.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

LOTTERY.

On 353 TICKETS of the ensuing CALCUTTA LOTTERY to be divided into 1600 Chances at 30 Rupees each.

Scheme.

1	Prize of			100	Tickets.
1	do.	of		50	do.
1	do.	of		40	do.
1	do.	of		20	do.
2	do.	of	10 each	20	do.
3	do.	of	5 "	15	do.
4	do.	of	4 "	16	do.
5	do.	of	2 "	10	do.
82	do.	of	1 "	82	do.

18 Prizes.	353 Tickets
1582 Blanks	

1600 Chances.

THIS Lottery is obviously cheaper than those of all Prizes which were hitherto offered to the Notice of the Public, and as the Projector has already obtained upwards of 700 Subscribers, he is induced to hope that it will soon be filled up and drawn early in December next. Previous notice however of the drawing will be given in public Papers when and where it will take place.

The price of such Tickets as may remain unsold in this Lottery will be raised to Rs 35 each after the 15th of November next.

Applications for TICKETS in this Lottery to be made to Mr. JOHN VALLENTE at his house No. 155, Old China Bazar Street, near the Armenian Church accompanied with remittance.

Calcutta, 3d August, 1829.

TO LET.

AT the MUSJEED BUNDER, a small portable BUNGALOW, made of the best materials. Apply to MR. TROTTER.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday the 16th Instant.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AN Assortment of Glass Ware, consisting of;—Cut and Plain Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Coolers, Wine and Claret Glasses, Champaign Ditto, Oil Burners, Butter Pots, Vase Lamps, Cruet Frames, several Jars of Salmon and red Herrings, lately imported, likewise a variety of Carpenter's Tools, Planes, Chissels, &c. Broad Cloths of Colours, Lenos, Queens Ware, various articles of Household Furniture and Pictures. Also a small batch of superior Black Teas, Pekoes and Soushongs, and about 100 Dozens Hodgson's Ripe Pale Ale, well up in Bottle, together with several Casks of Scotch Ale, and a GRAND PIANO FORTE by BROADWOOD.

AND ON
WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd Inst.

THEY will expose for Sale—A choice Invoice, of Prime SADDLERY from MC. LACHLIN—Comprizing—best Hunting Shaftoe Saddles complete, Chariot and Buggy Harness—best Brass Mountings, Surcingles—Saddle Cloths, Portmouth Bridles—Martingales, Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, Head Stalls, Collars—&c. &c. &c. the same will be on view on Saturday next the 19th Instant.

Nesbit Lane, 16th September, 1829.

Frith Bomanjee & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
PER ISABELLA,
THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS

VIZ.

BURKES—Peerage and Baronetage—2d Edition with Considerable improvements and Additions 1 Vol.	Rs.	40 "
Debretts Peerage 18th Edition revised and Corrected	"	40 "
East India Register....1829	"	10 "
Late Mutiny act, with Rules and Articles for the better Government of His Majesty's Forces	"	5 "
The Royal Court Calendar—or Red Book Corrected to 23d April 1829	"	7 "
Boyles Court Guide	"	5 "
The Naval Officer 3 Vols	"	25 "
Army List for April and May	"	3 "
Marryats Code of Signals	"	10 "
Rickards India Chap. 1st of Part 3rd	"	10 "
Oriental Herald, April and May	"	5 "
Lady's Magazine, Dec. to March with the latest Fashions and embellishments	"	8 "
Nautical Almanac for 1829 | 30 | 31	"	10 "
Register Tables	"	12 "
Watson's Office and duty of Sheriff	"	15 "
Code Napoleon	"	18 "
Millers Universal History 3 Vols.	"	15 "
Anwari Soheli	"	25 "

Nesbit Lane, 16th September, 1829.

EOR SALE
AT
Frith Bomanjee & Co's

A PAIR of Elegant, six Light Lustres, with plated Mountings having patent Argand Lamps with frosted moon shade to burn with Oil, and also common shades for Candles, with spare articles, Drops, Chains, Balls and Shades.....Rs 2000

A neat English Time piece, figure Atlas, by *Bentley* and *Beck*	"	150
A pair of very Elegant washhand Stands, Basons, Ewers &c.	"	120
A Handsome French Mahogany Bureau with Marble Slab	"	80
A Do. Circular Table with Slab	"	55
A pair of Globes	"	80
An assortment of valuable Prints in a camphor wood Portfolio	"	150

Several very Handsome Wardrobes, Screens, Cheval Glasses, easy Chairs, Toilette Glasses, Patent Boot Jacks &c.&c.&c. at reasonable prices are also for sale.

Frith Bomanjee & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
A VERY neat London built PHAETON with a Pair of DUN PONIES and HARNESS.—PRICE RUPEES 1900

To Be Raffled
FOR AT
Frith Bomanjee & Co's

A LADY'S Double Bottom WATCH, Engine turned Case, chased Edges and Gold Dial Plate, Horizontal Escapement, with Gold Chain and Seal, by JAS. MCCABE London, value 500 Rs, 20 Members at 25 Rupees.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A PAIR of Young CARRIAGE HORSES—lately broken in—parted with for no fault but in consequence of the owner having left the Presidency—apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. who have a large assortment of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, &c. &c. &c.

Nesbit Lane, 16th September, 1829.

Messrs. Forbes & Co

HAVE received per "*Valleyfield*" and "*Isabella*," some choice old Particular MADERA from Messrs. KEIRS and Co., GORDON, DUFF and Co. and MURDOCK, YUILLE and Co. which is for Sale at their Godowns at,

Rs 650 per Pipe.
250 per Hhd.
180 per Quarter Cask.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

IN THE PRESS.

And will be Published in a few Weeks.
IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO
RS. 15 HALF BOUND.
A GRAMMAR OF THE
Goojratee Language.

WITH Exercises, Dialogues, &c. for the assistance of the Student of the Colloquial Language of Goojrat.—also Precedents, or forms of Petitions, Proceedings in Courts of Justice, Deeds, &c. and the System of Accounts and Book Keeping practiced in Goojrat.

BY THE LATE
William Forbes
Of the Bombay Civil Service.

Orders will be received, and the Work forwarded as soon as published, by FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

FOR SALE.

AT THE
GODOWNS.
OF
Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

A FASHIONABLE
STANHOPE,
LATELY IMPORTED.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
PATRICK STEWART and CO.

OLD Jamaica Rum Shrub in quarts at.....20 Rs per doz.
Cape Madeira at per pipe of 110 Gallons.....160 Rs

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

Broadwood's
COTTAGE AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES,
FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. Saunders & Co.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 17th Instant.

POSITIVELY.—to the highest bidder, Sundry OIL PAINTINGS and COLORED PRINTS as under.—

A large Oil Painting with a handsome Carved and Gilt Frame by Wheatley. A Do. of Drumana Castle by O'Connor. A Do. of Damon and Musidora by Ekerswell. Do. of Jaques in "As you like it" by Howit. Do. view of Ulswater from Pooley Bridge by Howit, A Do. of Shipping by Vickers. A Do. near Edinburgh, by Nasmyth, 6 Elegant Prints of Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor. 2 Plates in gilt frames exhibiting plans of an East Indiaman's Decks; also a variety of small Oil Paintings and Prints with gilt frames, Cases of Holland Tape and Bobbin, Children's Beaver Hats, Colored Muslin Handkerchiefs, Cashmere Shawls, Glass Ware, Globe Lamps, Household Furniture, &c. &c.

Meadows Street, 11th September, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-Morrow, the 17th Inst.

A Serviceeable DENNET BUGGY, a PONEY and a well trained SPANIEL DOG just imported.

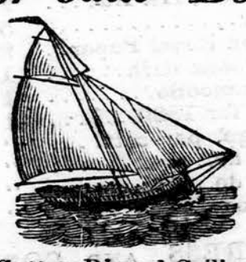
Meadows Street, 16th September, 1829.

FENCING.

MESSRS. LABORDE AND BONGARDE beg to announce that they have opened a "Salle d'armes" at No. 6, Military Square, where they attend daily from 10 to 4, o'clock, TERMS.—RUPEES 15 PER MONTH,

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At MAZAGON, on TUESDAY the 22d Instant.
The following very Superior built Boats.



ONE Cutter Rigged Sailing Boat, 16 feet Long.—with Sails.
One ditto ditto Boat 24 Feet Long.—with Sails.
One Luggage Boat with Cabin.
One Lattin Rigged Sailing Boat, with Sails. (quite new) and,
One Decked Sailing Boat.

At the same time will be sold an excellent assortment of superior Riga Spars. Dia—from 5 to 10 Inches in Lots of 5 each together with a temporary work Shed. The articles are to be seen on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. HOGDSON and CO. Boat Builders, near the large Catholic Chapel at Mazagon.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

ON SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Adam, Skinner & Co.

SHERRY Wine in Butts at.....Rs 700 per Butt.
Ditto in Hhds.....350 per Hhd.
Do. in 3 Doz. and 6 Doz. Chests.....19 per Doz.
Claret in 3 & 6 Doz. Chests 25 to 30 do.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
GODOWNS
Of the Subscribers
On FRIDAY, the 25th Instant,
At 12 o'Clock.
50 HHDS. OF ALSOP'S
PALE ALE
Now landing in excellent Order and Condition ex
DOROTHY.

THIS Beer will be tasted and passed by an experienced Shopkeeper and sold in lots of one Hhd. each, for the convenience of individuals. It is recommended with confidence to the public and to Regimental Messes.

RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.
RAMPART ROW,
16th September, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Saunders & Co.
IMPORTED PER ISABELLA.

LONDON Particular Made ra Wine from KEIRS AND CO.

Pipes each.....	Rs	700
Hhds. each.....	"	375
Brandy in Hds. from HARPER AND BELL at per Gallon...	"	3¼

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY, near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 26th Sept. 1829.

On Colabah To Let.

BRISCO HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr BROWN, being a desirable residence and well worth the attention of any family in want of accommodation.—For particulars apply to MR. GRAHAM on Colabah.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

TO LET.

A FINE large BUNGALOW at Mazagon in Nisbet Lane, with a spacious Stable.—Enquire of Mr. LUIS MICHEL DE SOUZA at the Secretary Office.

Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

Notices.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829.....	5	"
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Hf. Bd....	7	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each.....	1	"
Policies of Insurance do.....	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829.....	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.....	"	2

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed, on moderate terms.

FOR SALE
at the Gazette Office.

The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's
CODE OF SIGNALS,
For the Merchant's Service.

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING
PRICE RUPEES TEN.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the,
REVISED TARIFF.

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

Gazette Office, 16th September, 1829.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Firm of COONVERJEE RUTTONJEE Jasavorah, ceased on the first day of January in the year of Christ 1824, and any person or persons having any claims or demands against the same or against any of the members thereof, are required to make known the same to E. C. MORGAN Esq. Attorney at Law, within 30 days from the Date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein, and all persons indebted to the said Firm are required forthwith to pay their respective Debts to JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and Company, Agents for the said Firm, the partners being desirous to close their accounts without delay.—Dated 3rd day of September, 1829.

(2)

જાહેર • ખબર *

ખબર•હીમાંથી•આપીએ છીએ *

કુંવરજી• રાંજી•જશાવારાને• નામનો વેપાર• તારીખ• ૧ લી• જાંવેવારી ૧૮૨૪ ને•દીને• ખંધુ•થાએલોછે• તે•શાફ• હરકિ• લો ક•માટર• લોકોનાં• દાવામો• માટર• માંગ વુ•તે•પેહલી• ઉપર• માટર• તેહમાંનો• હર કિ• પેતીમાલામો• ઉપર•હોયતો• તેનામો તે•જાંણ• કરેયજે• તેમોકિ• આજથી• દીન• ૩૦ ની• મુદતમાં•—ઇ.—શી• —મારજી ન• ઇશકોકિર• ફીરટનાં•વકીલને• જાહેર• કરે• કિ•મુદતપછી• કોઇની• દાવી• કબુલ• કરશેન કી• તથા• શરવે•લોકો•કિ• પેહડીનાં•દિવાદા ર• કોયતો• તેનાવોકિ• પોતાનુ• દ્યિુ• જાંહા ગીર•નસરવાનજી• તથા•કંમપની•કિ•ઉપર•ક હેલી• પેહડીનાં•વકીલોછે• તેનાંવોને• જલ દીથી• પગાર•કરે• કાંઈજિ• પેતીમાલામો• ઉ તારવેથી•પોતાનાં• ખાતાંની• મુકાદી• કરવા યાંછે *

તારીખ• ૯ મી• શપટેમબર• ૧૮૨૯

ज्याहिर नामा

खबर दिल्हिजाते ऐसिजे सन १८२४ उश्चीचे ज्यानेवारि महिन्याचे पहिले तारखेस कुंवरजी रतनजी जुसावेारा यांची पेडि बंद जाहालि तर ज्यांचे त्या पेडिवर अथवा त्या पेडितील हरयक भागिदारांवर काहि दावा किंवा घेणे असेल ते त्यांहिं आजपासून ३० सां दिवसांत इ सी मार्गन इस्कोयर कोर्टाचे वकिल यांस ज्याहिर करावें नाहितर तें मिळणार नाहि व जे कोण्हि सदरहू दुकानास देणे असतिल त्या हि तें ज्यांहागिर मसर्वानजी व सरिकान् सदरहू दुकानाचे वकिल यांस लवकर द्यावें कां किं आपला हिशेब विलंब न करितां मांडून वाळायास भागिदार च्या हातांत

ता॥ ६ रि माहे सप्टेंबर १८२९

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of, WILLIAM HENRY CLARKSON, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to PURSHOTUM RUNSORD a Creditor of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—dated this 8th September 1829.

E. C. MORGAN,
PETITIONERS PROCTOR

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of All and Singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights, and Credits of HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED BIN SHAIK KALLAH, late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased, may be granted to ALLOO PAROO of Bombay Khojah Merchant, trading under the name and firm of PAROO RUTTENSEY, a Creditor on the Estate and Effects of the said deceased, all Persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR

اشتہار

بجہتہ گرفتن اختیار وصیت نامہ مال و املاک مرحوم حاجي نور محمد شیخ کالا در محکمہ اعلاي سوپریم کورت منبي تاجر منبي موسوم بہ خوجا آلو پارو کہ باسم پارورتنسي تجارت میکند و برمال و املاک مرحوم مذکور طلب دارد عرض کردہ است کہ بمن دادہ شود بنابران آن کسانیکہ وابستہ این مقدمہ باشند باو شان خبر دادہ شد

بتاریخ ۸ ماہ سپٹمبر سنہ ۱۸۲۹

ایچ ڈبلیو ماریس
وکیل عرض کنندہ

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last will and Testament of FUZLOODEEN BIN MAHOMED SADUCK NOURANGA late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to MAKUDOM BEBEE the widow of the said deceased and an Executrix named in and appointed by the above will, reserving the Rights of MAHOMED ALLY BIN MAHOMED HUSSON ROGAY and MAHOMED SYED BIN MAHOMED HASSON ROGAY the other Executors also named therein to prove the same when they shall come in and Petition for that purpose, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

اشتہار

بجہتہ گرفتن آخرین وصیت نامہ مرحوم فضل الدین بن محمد صادق نورنگي باشندہ منبي از قوم اسلام درمحکمہ اعلاي سوپریم کورت منبي زوجہ مرحوم مزبور موسومہ بمخدوم بي بي کہ وکیل وصیت نامہ مذکور است معروض کہ بمن دادہ شود ومحمد علی بن محمد حسن روگي ومحمد سعید بن محمد حسن روگي اسامي این هر دو شخص نیز در وصیت نامہ مذبور مندرجست بنابران حق اشان نگہداشتہ شدہ زیرا کہ هر وقتیکہ اشان شامل این وصیت نامہ شوند و بجہتہ این مقدمہ عرض نمایند آنوقت حق شان بثبوت رسد بنابران آن کسانیکہ وابستہ این بابت باشند باو شان اظہار نمودہ شد

بتاریخ ۸ ماہ سپٹمبر سنہ ۱۸۲۹

ایچ ڈبلیو ماریس
وکیل

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOSEPH BEATTY PHILLIPS, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to PURSHOTUM RUNSORD, a Creditor of the said Decease[illegible] all Persons concerned therein, [illegible] apprized thereof.—Dated this 8[illegible] ber 1829.

E. C. MORG[illegible]
PETITIONERS PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of KHADIZA BEBEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Woman, deceased, may be granted to ABDEEL GAFFOOR BIN ASSISZULLA, Soobedar, the Brother and next of Kin of the deceased,—all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 15th September 1829.

(2)

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

اشتہار

بجہتہ گرفتن اختیار وصیت نامہ مال و املاک مرحومہ خدیجہ بي بي منبي [illegible] حکومہ اسلام در محکمہ اعلاي سوپریم کورت منبي عبد الغفور بن حفیظ الہ سوبیدار کہ اخوي مرحومہ موصوفہ است عرض کردہ است کہ بمن دادہ شود بنظران آنکسانیکہ وابستہ این مقدمہ باشند باو شان خبر دادہ شد

بتاریخ ۱۵ سپتمبر سنہ ۱۸۲۹

پاچ
وکیل

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administratian of the Estate and Effects of C. W. BLACK deceased late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE Registrar of the said Court.—all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR

Advertisement

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with Exemplication of the last will and Testament annexed of EDWARD GEORGE HARRIS deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE, Registrar of the said Court—all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of PETER RISDON, deceased late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment may be grantedto MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE, Registrar of the said Court —all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

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Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of E. NEWTON deceased late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

For Passengers only.
TO THE CAPE AND RIO JANEIRO.
THE FAST SAILING NEW BARQUE
CLORINDA,
OF 250 TONS,
CAPTAIN GEORGE CARREW.

HAS comfortable accommodation for a few Passengers, and will sail positively on the 1st October.

Apply to CAPTAIN CARREW, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.
Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

For Passage to London.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
CHILDE HAROLD,
OF 600 TONS.
W. W. WEST, R. N.
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched in all October. This Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers. Plans of her Cabins may be seen on application at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.
Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

For Freight and Passangers to London.
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
HERO OF MALOWN,
OF 500 TONS,
CAPTAIN J. L. STUDD,
OF THE H. C. S.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London about the middle of October.

Apply to CAPTAIN STUDD at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO. where plans of the Cabins may be had.
Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

For Freight & Passage
TO LONDON, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
THE
LADY RAFFLES
OF 650 TONS,
CAPTAIN TUCKER.

WILL be dispatched 1st December, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs ADAM, SKINNER and CO.
Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

THE CHARLES KERR,
OF 550 TONS,
CAPTAIN BRODIE.

WILL follow the Lady Raffles towards the end of January. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO.
Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

For Passage to London.
THE WELL KNOWN SHIP
RECOVERY,
CAPTAIN HENRY C. CHAPMAN,

WILL leave this early in January. Carries an experienced Surgeon Plans of her accommodation may be had on application at the Office of Messrs WILLIAM NICOL and CO.
Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

For Passage to London.
TO SAIL IN ALL DECEMBER.
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
OF 611 TONS PER REGISTER,
ALEXANDER HENNING,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accomodations and carries a Surgeon.
Apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO.
Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

For Passage to London,
THE FINE NEW SHIP
CAPTAIN COOK,
OF 500 TONS,
GEORGE WILLIS.
COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accomodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail on the 1st December.
Apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO.
Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope,
THE FAST SAILING RIVER BUILT SHIP
ISABELLA,
BURTHEN 600 TONS
WILLIAM BOURCHIER,
COMMANDER.

CARRIES a Surgeon, will sail positively on the 1st December, and call on the Malabar Coast for Passengers. This Ship is expresely fitted up for Passengers; plans of her Cabins may be had and further particulars known on applying to Capt. BOURCHIER, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and CO.
Bombay, 16th September, 1829.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.---Cadet Albert Vaillant, Infantry.
Capt H. D. Robertson, 9th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Robt. Forster, Engineers.
Ensign J. Anderson, 17th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Horn, H. M. 20th Regt.
Lieut. H. Aston, 10th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Wm. J. Morris, 9th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. H. Smith, 1st Lt. Cy.
Capt. Clinton, H. M. 20th Regt.
DEPARTURES.---Ensign J. C. Hartley, 2d Grs.
Capt. H D. Robertson, 9th Regt. N. I.
Ensign P. C. Amiel, 1st Grs.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

SEPTEMBER 11th.—Ship Le Constance, A. Regnaud Master, from Mauritius 22d August.
12th.—Ship Dorothy, (Free Trader), James Garnock Master, from Liverpool 19th May.
14th.—Arab Ship Mellickel Bhar, Mahomed Rajub Nacqudah, from Mocha 1st September.
Do. American Brig Nereus, Thomas Farley Master, from Salem, left 1st May, touched at Bembatooka Bay, Madagascar, for Water; sailed from Bembatooka Bay, His Majesty's Ship Jaseur Capt. Lyons for Johanna, Zanzibar; and the Seshelles from thence to the Isle of France.

Departures.

SEPT. 12th.---Arab Ship Hamoody, Hajee Bellal Nacqudah, to Penang.

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Clorinda, for the Brazils; George Cruttenden for the Malay Coast; and Shaul Hamed for the Persian Gulph.
FRENCH.— La Clarisse for Bordeaux.
ARAB.—Monsoory for Persian Gulph; Nusrutshaw for Ditto.; and Dawlet Savoy for Bengal.

List of Shipping in the Harbour.

FREE TRADERS—Turners, Edward, Clorinda Eleanor, Pomona, Hero of Malown, Isabella and Dorothy.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carron, Glenelg, Shaul-Hamed, George Cruttenden, Good Success, Cornwallis, and Sulimany.
FRENCH.—La Clarisse Hebe. and Constance.
AMERICAN.—Nereus.
ARAB—Monsoory, Dowlut Savoy, Nusrutshaw and Mulackbhar.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Coote, Thetis, Amherst, Euphrates and Benares.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriage.

On Monday Morning the 14th Instant, At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev'd. H. Davies, Mr. H. F. Boaden to Miss Eliza Raymond.

Death.

In London, on the 21st of March last, aged 43 years, much regretted by his family and friends, Mr. Samuel Ferrar, many years resident in Bombay.

He was a most affectionate Husband, Father, and Brother, a warm Friend and an upright honest Man.—His amiable and benevolent disposition endeared him to all who knew him.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH SEPT. 1829.

No. 326 of 1829. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant G. Clarkson, to act as Adjutant and Lieutenant W. J Eastwick to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders from the 28th ultimo.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Act. Chief Sec.

Original.

PATCHWORK.

AN ESSAY.

Motley's your only wear.

I have frequently heard much ridicule directed at the iudustrious idleness of what is called PATCHWORK, and indeed as it is now managed it is a terrible waste of much time and patience ill employed but I think that it might be made a pleasing moment of many past scenes of happiness or gaiety, and even become a source, (smile if you will!) of moral instruction and self amendment.

But methinks I hear some 'lord of the creation' cry—'what is Patchwork?' gentle Sir, it is "a thing made up of shreds and patches," to form which, ladies, beg, borrow or steal from all their female acquaintance pieces of printed linen which they cut into squares and stitch together; forming a heterogeneous assemblage of poor mutilated birds and beasts, flowers and vegetables—a complete Noah's Ark—in design like a chess board, or a marble pavement, but destitute of the decorous simplicity of either, being indeed neither more nor less than an embodied Rag-bag—by which they "give to airy nothings a local habitation and a name."

But to return from this digression, (as I trust the gentlemanly reader is now quite *au fait,*) to the main object of this important essay. To fulfil the first part of my proposed amendment, I would suggest a chronicle of some sort, a linen memorandum book, not written, but *printed.* Thus the gay and young, instead of a mass, to them of uninteresting fragments, might select pieces of their Ball and Birth day dresses, worn out in the pursuit and attainment of pleasure, and endeared to them by some tender or amusing circumstance:—or if they shall be uncourtly dames, still a thousand delightful recollections and sensations float in the mind and flutter about the heart, at the very name of a Ball.

"There awful Beauty puts on all her charms
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
"Repairs her smiles, awakens every grace,
"And calls forth all the wonders of her face"

There too—
"—decked in all that land and sea afford
We're angels called, and angel—like adored,"

A Ball-Room "where numerous wax-lights in bright order blaze" is the emporium of all that is gay and brilliant; of all that can fascinate the eye and delight the ear:—it is the very climax of youthful triumph, and must always be remembered with complacency. Any relics therefore of those "thin glittering textures" in which we robed ourselves for that scene of enchantment, will be precious, though stained by rosy Ice, or trembling Jelly—(which already yielding, were effectually thawed by the warm sigh with which they were presented) or rent by the passe pied in la Poule—or mudded by an encroaching coach-wheel. All these, by the agreeable ideas associated with them, would afford an unfailing source of innocent gratification while the owner remained unmarried, but I should advise all ladies adopting this mode of Patchwork, when they "have bought the mansion of a love" to offer it up with its attendant recollections, "and all the trophies of their former triumph" as a sacrifice at the shrine of wedded love.

"Succeeding vanities she still regards,
And, though she plays, no more, o'erlooks the cards"

So much for the light part of my plan: now, "though last not least" to the serious.—My moral Patchwork should have but three varieties for every day that dawns—Red—for those inflamed by passion, or ruffled by opposition—Black—for those either clouded by sullenness, or darkened by misfortune—and White—for those smiling halcyon days that pass, "as a Beam o'er the face of the waters."

Now the utility of this would be, that, while our fingers were employed in its manufacture, the mind would be at leisure to reflect upon the cause of those inauspicious colours; and how far we were ourselves accessory,—to our chagrin: also to observe, with gratitude, how infinitely the white prepondetated, and while we heaved a sigh of unavailing regret over those days which our own folly had either wilfully saddened, or embittered, we should be enabled by this candid revision of the past, to extract a useful though silent lesson for the future,

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Exchange &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 110 per 100
Madras,.....at 30 days sight, 100½ per 0 | 0.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 104 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Scs.
Unremittable do. 107½ do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 111½ Bombay, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns..... 100 per 212 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton. £2 | 10
China.....Per Candy, Nominal.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY,

Wednesday, September 16th 1829.

The only Arrival from England since our last is the DOROTHY, James Garnock from Liverpool the 19th of May. She has brought neither news nor passengers.

The Papers received by the late arrivals from England still dwell upon the Catholic Question, and are silent or nearly so upon what we consider the most important question that ever agitated or ought to agitate the Cabinets of Europe. The conduct of the Great States we must say fills us with dismay. They seem to be almost indifferent as to the enormous strides that RUSSIA is making to attain her prime object. Single handed, TURKEY is not a match for that enormous power. Nature has done her part, and thrown up what have been deemed nearly impassible barriers; but science had almost abolished difficulties, and treachery has plucked away from nations a strength more formidable than position. The heart of man is set up to sale, If you would destroy an army—buy the General. It is understood that Russia will listen to no mediation. She effects to consider her contest with the Turk as an affair of honor. If, like such personal affairs, the honor could be satisfied by the weapon, and the parties, after the combat, return to their original positions, a given number of sacrifices would be the result on both sides; and there being nothing palpably to be acquired might be sufficient reason why the contest should cease. It is idle to impute such puerilities to the most ambitious Cabinet in Europe. The Russians fight to conquer, and conquer to possess. The Barbarian would warm himself in the South. His nerve is steeled in his native provinces, his enjoyments are under milder skies. Such enterprizes therefore are physically agreeable to the Soldier, and commercially promising to his leader. Russia knows the exhausted state of Austria, of France, and of England—now or never therefore is the time to make her mighty effort.

But the question may be asked, what can the most awakened policy do to prevent this prostration of Turkey? much. Not indeed by trifling about Greece; which is in fact plundering the weak rather than repelling the strong: but by remembering that to be passive, when any independent power is menaced, is to invite in succession the subjection of all. Could the nations of Europe have laid aside their rival jealousies, would they at any time have been all prostrated even to such a Prodigy as Napoleon? When SUWARROW was withdrawn by CABAL from the scene of his glorious exploits, the cause was withered by a breath—the decree of a Council reversed the aspects of the armies—Retreat was thought probable, perhaps prudent, where the word had been "VICTORY AND SUWARROW."

As we perfectly coincide in opinion with our Cotemporary of the *Hurkaru*, we cannot do better than quote the following paragraphs from the leading article of that paper of the 26th Ultimo.

"We have frequently endeavoured and we hope with some degree of success, to show, that the members of the Medical Service in this country are, contrasting their duties with the emoluments of their commissions, the most ill paid branch of the service and for this obvious reason, that they should be the last to be subjected to the effects of the economising spirit of the day. We have, more than once, avowed our conviction, that the Hon'ble Company, leaving every consideration of the injustice of the measure out of sight, were neither actuated by a due regard to their own interest nor the welfare of the service, when they reduced the members of an honorable profession to a state of comparative in-

digence. It is true that other branches of the Service are subjected to similar reductions by which the government are gainers of some lakhs annually, but however unjust and unreasonable they may be, there is, beyond question, much dissimilarity between them, even when the arduous duties of both are taken into consideration; besides, from the limited number of medical officers in the service, the pecuniary saving arising from a reduction of their pay and allowances, is paltry in the extreme. We need not here enter into the comparative services of both; each are of course indispensably necessary to the state: the soldier has to undergo the fatigues of the body and the privations attendant on his profession; the medical man endures the same and superadded, that constant solicitude of mind which must absorb every other feeling in an officer zealously devoted to the honest discharge of the duties of his profession. We cannot well imagine a more delicate and distressing office than that of a medical attendant to a regiment or a garrison, more particularly in this country: it is one of weighty, of painful responsibility and which requires, not only a strong mind but a strong constitution to endure it.

For these reasons we know not of any duty in any service that should be better requited or where zeal, professional abilities, and activity in the discharge of them, demand more unlimited pecuniary remuneration. To this country, more particularly, the emigration of medical talent should be encouraged; and what has hitherto induced men of medical education to leave their native country? Was it by breach of covenant, to be reduced to a stipend barely sufficient to cover the interest of the money expended on their professional education?

The only inducement a man in the Medical profession can have for expatriating himself, is to procure a sufficient provision to enable him to retire from the arduous duties of his profession after many years of labour, and perhaps with the loss of "health, that dearest, most valued friend of all." This has been the lure held out---this has been the cruel deception; their hopes have been crushed by the breach of a contract which they believed sacred and which is morally, if not legally, as binding upon one party as it is upon the other."

(From the SUMMACHAR.)

We with regret announce that on the night of the 6th Instant, a Parsee by name of SOOKLAJEE NOWROJEE was stabbed by a European Soldier with a Bayonet, when in a fit of intoxication; the wound proved mortal; the poor man lingered but a few hours and died during the following day.

On Friday the 11th Instant, another Parsee by the name of JEWAJEE GUNDAVEY GURROE, was unfortunately killed by the wheels of a Carriage having run over his body on the Kalbadavey road.—*Sep. 14th.*

MADRAS.

Government Securities.

SEPTEMBER 2d, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs... 31 *Prem*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 29 *Premium.*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .1 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..1 Dis.

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees. 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2¼ *Pre.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 2d.—Brig Emily Taylor, J. M. M'Dermott, from Bimlipatam 27th August.

Passengers per Emily Taylor.---Mr. J. Gordon.

Departures.

SEPT. 1st.—Ship Brunswick, A. W. R. Parker for Calcutta.

— Do. — Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell, for Calcutta.

— 2d Do.—Brig Minerva, J. P. Phlilips, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

List of Shipping in the Roads.

H. C. Ship Hastings, Captain C. Laughton.—H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville, Capt. Charles Shea.—Ship Madras, Capt. C. Beach.—Ship Roxburgh Castle, Capt. George Denny.—Ship Sir Edward Paget, Capt. J. Campbell.—Ship Exmouth Capt R. Graham.—Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Capt. H Potter.—Ship Gabrielle, Capt. C Dumar.—Ship Nouvelle Europe, Capt. Frion.—Ship Tajee, Nacodah Anjeelmas Mahomed.---Bark Caledonia, Capt. T. L. Symers.---Brig Emily Taylor, Capt. J. M. M'Dermott.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

At the Presidency, on the 24th August, the Lady of Colonel Fearon, c. B. Deputy Adjutant General of the King's Troops, of a Daughter.

At St. Thome, on the morning of the 30th August, the Lady of Lieut. G. Middlecoat, 3d Battalion Artillery, of a Daughter.

Marriages.

At Darwar, on the 22d August, by J Nisbet, Esq. Principal Collector and Political Agent Southern Mahratta Dooab, R. W. Sparrow, Esq. Lieut. and Adjutant 18th Regt. M. N. I. to Elizabeth, Daughter of J. Warner, Esq. County of Devon.

At Ingeram on the 26th August, by F. A. Savage, Esq. Commercial Resident, Byng Thomas Giraud, Esq. 22d Regt. N. I. to Helena. second Daughter of Richard Keating, Esq. of Snow Pettah, Bimlipatam,

Deaths.

On board of the "Ganges" on the passage to England, in the month of April last, the Lady, and infant Daughter of Captain R. W. Noreor, of Cuddalore---most sincerely regretted.

At the Mount, on the 30th August, Mr. McIntyre, late Clerk at Bangalore.

Semboodoss street, Black Town, on Saturday morning the 29th August, Isabella, the second Daughter of Mr. Andrew D'Sylva. aged 3 years.

CALCUTTA.

Government Securities.

AUGUST 24, 1829.

BUY. Prem.			SELL Prem.	
25	8	Remittable	24	8 Prem
Dis. 2	0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2	8 Dis.
Dis. 0	10	New ditto ditto	0	0 Di
5300	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5300	0 Di

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

AUGT. 23rd.---Bark Admiral Benbow, J. Crawford, from London 1st March and Madras 12th August.

August 25th.---The English Ship David Scott, J. Jackson, from Portsmouth 21st April, Madeira 3d May and Madras 15th August.

Do. The English Ship Asia Felix, J. Honner. from Bombay 21st July, Trincomalie 10th an Madras 18th August.

Do. The H. C. English Brig Brougham, J J. R. Bowman, from Khyouk Phyoo 20th Augt

Do. The French Brig Bonne Harmonie,—— from Marseille, (date not mentioned.)

Passengers per David Scott from London.---Mrs. Newmarch and Child, Mrs. Jones and Child Mrs. Smith; Misses Grant, Johnstone, M. Johnstone; C. Tottenham and H. Pillans, Esquires Civil Service; Mr. Newmarch, Surgeon; Messrs. Jones, Fulton, Martin, Baddeley, and Bacon Messrs. Robinson, Becher, Macmullen and Kitson Cavalry Cadets; Messrs. Goddard, Hollings, Hudson, Hampton, Beeks, Remington, Wyndham, Polson, and Rives, Infantry Cadets; Mr. Hutton Bengal Marine, Messrs. Breene and E. Brightman and H. Brightman, died at Sea. From Madras ---F. Macnaghten, Esq. Civil Service; Captain W. H. Ladd, of the bark Austen; Mr. Walker, Messrs. Champneys and Milne, Infantry Cadets; Mr Smith.

Per Asia Felix from Bombay.---Mr. Rengal. From Trincomalie ---Mr Morton, late 1st officer of the Enterprize; Rev. Wm, Correya, Catholic Priest. From Madras.---Mrs. Honner.

Per Brougham from Kinyouk Phyoo.---Lieut. W. Bellew, S. A. C. General; Serjeant Collins, 47th Regt. N. I.; Mrs. Margaret Collins, Mr Turner, 32 Sepoys, 47th Regt.; 11 Followers; 3 Flotilla Artificers. From Akyab.---Mr. Jas. Duff.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

August 25th.---The Brig L'Amelie,---Fandearex. for Havre the Grace, in a day or two.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

At Chandernagore, on the 23rd August, Mrs. M. Onrait, Junr. of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the morning of the 15th August, Mrs. Glynn, wife of Mr. M. Glynn. of the Engineer's Department, safely delivered of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 24th August, at the house of A. Ross, Esq. Chowringhee, Mrs. Morton, of a Son.

At Dum Dum, on the 24th August the lady of Major H. L. Playfair, of a Daughter.

Death.

At Calcutta, on the 22d August, Ann Elizabeth, the Wife of Mark Lackersteen, Esq. aged 40 years and 13 days.

At Boitaconnah, on the 24th August, Mrs. Sarah Augustin, Wife of Mr. F. Augustin, aged 19 years.

At Sea, on board the Ship David Scott, on the 10th May last, returning to his father, Mr. Henry Brightman, youngest Son of Edward Brightman, Esq. aged 16 years, 2 months and 29 days.

Civil Appointment.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, 14TH AUGUST, 1829.

Lieut. Bogle, Assistant to the Superintendent of Arracan.

Second Calcutta Lottery of 1829.

Eighth Day's Drawing, Saturday, the 22d August 1829.

PRIZES.

No. 2555 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 40 172 1937 2275 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

BENGAL HURKARU.---AUGUST 24.

We have the pleasure to announce that the doom of Penang was sealed at Leadenhall Street on the 31st day of March A. D. 1829! The Government is abolished from the 1st May next, and the whole Establishment pensioned. Servants of 22 years £500, of 17 years £400, 12 years £300, and under 12 years £250; uncovenanted Servants £110 per annum.

The new Establishment is to consist of a Resident and Assistant; A Collector, Master Attendant, Superintendant of Police, at each of these three Settlements.

The Residents, ...	Rs 30,000	per annum.
Assistant to ditto....	10,000	
Collectors....	20,000	
Suptdts. of Police.....	12,000	

A Court of Justice is to be held at Penang.

Mr. Fullarton, the present Governor, to continue, with all the demonstrations of power until 1st May next,

We have received *Madras Gazettes* to the 8th inst. but they contain no news of so late a date as that which we already possess.

Private Letters state the arrival at Madras on the 11th inst. of the H. C.'s Ship *Minerva*, Captain Probyn, from Portsmouth 12th May.

Mr. David Hill, who has been reinstated in his appointment of Chief Secretary, of which he was deprived last year, has arrived by the *Minerva*

We have not as yet obtained any English news, but we expect our files of Papers will reach us by Dawk, in the course of to-day or to-morrow

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST 26.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday in Calcutta from the Motussil by water, has informed us, that about noon on Monday the 24th, he hailed a Boat with a Military Officer on board, with four baggage boats in company, who stated, that he had been boarded on the evening previous by a party of Dacoits to the number of about forty; that his boat had been plundered of his wearing apparel, furniture &c. and that two of his servants who had been seriously wounded were hourly expected to die. This depredation took place at about 6 o'clock in the evening, when the boats were at anchor and close to Arscally Bazar in the district of Kishnaghur. The conduct of these marauders appears, from the particulars which have reached us, to have been marked with the most determined ferocity and a recklessness of the lives of some of their own party, in prosecuting their nefarious designs. The gentleman from whom we have received the above statements asserts most positively, that he did not see a single Darogah or Tannadar Boat although numbers are employed between Arscally Bazar and the Medookally Bazar, or until he arrived at the place for paying toll, where, as is usual, his boat was boarded at once, by three or four of these hungry sharks.

China.

CRUEL SUPERSTITIONS.—Of a physical nature, China is tolerably free, from direct cruelty in her religious superstitions. At least she allows nothing at all that can compare with Hindoo Suttees;—except her horrible infanticide; which by the way is induced, not by religious superstition, but by hard-hearted scepticism; and the visionary dreams of political economy, which says, the young stranger has no right to the board of privileged fathers, and therefore must be gone. But China has her Autocrone phagi—Medici: Those who for medical purposes feed on various parts of the human body. The murder of a young lad at Macao, three years ago was occasioned by the misbelief that a portion of human flesh would restore a dying man. And the Executioner of ten thousand mentioned in the Canton Register exhibited for sale, the other day, the Gall-bladder of a man he had cut to pieces, in which grains of rice were steeped to be eaten daily in specified numbers On turning to the Penal Code, it appears that a man of this Haong-shan District, named Lew, was on a former occasion brought to justice for procuring a portion of human gall at the price of one hundred and twenty Taels of silver. And about the year 1811, a man in Che Keang, named Chang, was convicted, who had in the course of 16 years, caused the death of eleven young girls, that he might drink certain fluids to add vigour to his own Constitution! The twelfth victim to his cannabalism escaped to be a witness against him: and the "Man in form, but brute in Nature," as the official document characterises the atrocious criminal—was put to death by a slow and ignominious punishment. The wretch when he died was about seventy years of age. Sixteen Families who had suffered by his horrible propensity were summoned to attend his execution, by being cut to pieces.

The popular idea and phraseology in China supposes a relation between animal courage and the quantity of gall. A large proportion of that secretion is found in bold daring spirits, and timid people have little or none. Hence it is said a greater quantity is found when death is inflicted without causing previous bodily fear. To say a man has no gall, denotes he has no courage. And a blustering man will excuse himself for something cowardly by demanding, if you imagine he has a gallbladder as big as a firkin. The inference drawn from these opinions, is that a man can increase the quantity of gall in his own system, by eating the gall of a fellow creature.—*Canton Register, May 2d.*

IDOLATRY. There is a wonderful fulness in the Jewish and Christian scriptures on the subject of idolatry. The different kinds of it. Its offensiveness to the Divine Being. And the punishment of it, especially in national judgments. The Holy scriptures forbid worship being paid to any other than the Great Creator—the Lord of Heaven and Earth. To worship heaven, earth, or any of God's creatures, inanimate or animate—the sun moon, or stars; angels, heroes, and savages, although only mentally, is idolatry. All image worship, whether intended to represent the true God or the likeness of any thing in heaven, or on earth, or under the earth, or in the waters—angels, men, fowls, fish, or quadrupeds—is entirely forbidden.

In all the Books of all the native Sects in China, there is not to be found one prohibition of idolatry—either as implying the worship of creatures, or the worship of images. And both these kinds of idolatry prevail universally, from the Monarch on his Throne, to the meanest cottager. The visible heavens; the earth; the sun, moon, stars, the spirits of mountains and rivers; the souls of departed heroes, kings, sages, saints and virgins—the Manes or Shades of ancestors—trees, stones, and images of wood, clay, iron, and porcelain, are all worshipped.

But the Chinese have had the moral philosophy of Confucius for more than two thousand years. They have had the labours of literati who affected a philosophical scepticism; they have had the devotion of religionists; and they have had the use of printing; the benefit of high degrees of civilisation; and considerable skill in the arts of life for many centuries, yet they have not risen from the grossest idolatry to any thing that can with the least propriety be called Deism. They exhibit a medley of atheism, polytheism, and idolatry.

Has any *Nation* civilized or savage, risen without the aid of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures from idolatry to Deism? The Greeks and Romans did not, the Britons did not; the Arabians did not. Jews, Christians, and Mahomedans alone can be called Deists. But these have all been indebted to the sacred writings above referred to. It does not appear then that any *Nation* since the almost universal falling off of mankind to idolatry, has ever recovered itself without the aid of external revelation. The Brute creatures—the ox and the ass, recognise their owner and Master—but man has forgotten his maker; revolted from the sovereign of the Universe—refused him the gratitude of his heart; the obedience of his life and homage of his Soul.

But idolatry is not only a degraded state; it is also highly criminal. It is "an abominable thing which God hates," and he will eventually execute justice on the idols of the heathen. The gods which have not made the heavens and the earth shall perish from under these heavens. When this shall be effected no man can foretel. The times and the seasons when grand moral revolutions shall be effected, the Father hath keptin his own power. But Idolatry shall not be perpetual. The Earth shall one day be filled with the knowledge of the true God; and all Nations shall serve Him. "Every idolater is brutish in his knowledge; every founder is confounded by the graven image—his molten image is falsehood, there is no breath in them. They are vanity and the work of errors, in the time of their visitation they shall perish." (Jeremiah)

There is however no immediate sign in China of the idols being abandoned. On the contrary they still maintain a firm hold on the belief of all ranks. Like the king of Babylon, his princes, wives, and concubines, who praised the gods of gold and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and stone; those who hold the first rank in China do the same.

But in the same hour that Nebuchadnezzar was glorying in his idols, there came forth the the fingers of a man's hand and wrote—God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it—thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The idols of China are of all dimensions; as well as of a variety of materials. Of gold or silver, any are rarely if ever seen. Colossal figures ten or fifteen, to twenty feet high, made of Sandalwood, adorn the more spacious temples. Diminutive, ludicrous figures of wood, stone, and metal, are very common. And many are like what the Book of Wisdom describes the idols of his day.

The refuse of Timber; a crooked piece of wood full of knots, carved diligently, and fashioned into the grotesque figure of a man. The Tartar Nobles continued to present such gods, to the Emperor, till he had no room where to deposit them. They also worship and burn incense to rude bits of stone good for nothing. It is pitiable to see a rational creature on his knees before an idol or a picture, speaking to that which has no life—for the life he prayeth to that which is dead—for gaining and getting, and good success of his hands, he asketh ability of that which is unable to do any thing.—But, idols were not from the beginning: neither shall they be forever.—*Canton Register, June 20.*

English Extracts.

Bell's Week. Messeger.—May 4.

Mr. WHITMORE'S motion for a Committee to enquire into the Trade of the East Indies and China.

A notice of motion has been given by Mr. Whitmore, for the 11th of the present month, to inquire into the state of our trade between India and China. This motion is evidently aimed at the charter of the East India Com-

(Continued in the second Sheet.)

SECOND SHEET. } THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. SECOND SHEET.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1829.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

pany, and is meant to facilitate that discussion which is now so eagerly pursued as to the policy of continuing the Charter of this Company upon its expiration.

Of all the acquisitions to British commerce, whether we estimate them by the effect already produced, or by the expectation of future results, the most important beyond question will be the withdrawing of the East India monopoly, and the opening of the market of the immense area, now comprised within its limits, to the competition of British capital and British enterprise.

We have never yielded to the delusion of a universally Free Trade as respects foreign countries; but, at the same time, we have never been the advocates for restriction and monopoly in any branch of our domestic dealings. That commerce thrives best in the general atmosphere of freedom; that it languishes under the interference of chartered companies, and even of laws, when most sincerely exerted for its good; that it requires no other bounty or stimulus than the prospect of individual gain; these are maxims which must command the common assent of mankind.

The best school is said to be the school of adversity; and so it has proved to be in commerce as in most other branches of knowledge. A series of political vicissitudes, without any former example, either in frequency, or violence; diversions of the currents of some trades, and the complete suspension of others which no foresight could anticipate; vibrations of credit, and of the prices of the great staples of our industry and manufactures, pregnant with private ruin and public danger; these and a variety of concurring circumstances, have, for some years past, kept up an incessant agitation in the mercantile part of the community, and tended much to promote the spirit of inquiry, and to sharpen the speculating genius of trading classes. All this public knowledge and solicitude are good omens for the success of Mr. Whitmore's Committee.

The necessity and expediency of a change in the constitution of the East India Company are now indeed well understood. The monopoly of the Bank of England and the monopoly of the East India Company are the only two remaining fastnesses of the antiquated system which the prejudice of the age have hitherto respected. The question now is;—Shall both or either of them continue to be upholden, or shall they yield to the momentum of public opinion?

The equality and freedom of trade between Ireland and the United Kingdom has at length been fully established, and no difference is acknowledged in our ports and markets between the exchange of the industry of the respective countries. The rigour of the Navigation Acts, the Magna Charta of our commerce, and the bulwark of our naval power, has been relaxed in many particulars we fear, indeed, in too many in accommodation to the prejudice of our merchants. The direct communication of the British colonies in America and the West Indies with foreign markets, and with one another, has been legalised by a series of Acts.

The trade from port to port within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and with the foreign markets of Europe and America, direct from India, has been thrown open to British vessels. The privileges of the South Sea Company, which were long an empty sound, have been bought up and abolished; and even the charter of the powerful company itself, whose interests we are discussing, has been in a great measure impaired by the Act of the fifty-third of the late King.

All these are victories gained by the persevering efforts of reason, and they afford the strongest evidence of a gradual approach to sound and wholesome policy, which admits of no restriction upon the general industry of the nation in its home market and foreign adventure. It is now, indeed, generally understood, that trading monopoly does not tend to the public benefit; and that the kingdom lose more by their effect upon general commerce, than the Revenue gains by any remuneration which these Chartered Companies can make to the public stock. Hence, so far as may be consistent with public faith, it is not, perhaps unreasonable to expect that the whole system of these monopolies will gradually disappear; and as the capital and ships of this kingdom exceed those of any Company or Joint Stock Corporation, so the general merchant will no longer be excluded from any portion of British trade, by the absurd pretext that his credit and capital would be insufficient to engage in it.

So far, indeed, as any restrictions are necessary to uphold and augment our maritime power, and so far as what is gained by our navy exceeds in public interest what is lost by our commerce,—so far, and so far only, ought the less interest to be sacrificed to the greater, and our commerce made to pay its tribute to our great engine of national defence. But when our naval interest is in no degree concerned, and the question rests solely upon commercial principles, and the competition of a whole nation of traders, merchants, and manufacturers, with a chartered company, it will certainly not admit a doubt, that the utmost possible liberty should be given to general and individual enterprise; and that in the advanced state of the elements of commerce in the British dominions, all reasons for monopoly,—for example, such as the collection of a sufficient capital, by inviting merchants to make a joint fund, must altogether cease. Exclusive Companies, therefore, however necessary in the early periods of our trade, have long ceased to bear any other character than that of impediments to our general trade and industry.

With respect to the East India Company, there are some vulgar errors regarding it which require to be removed. It has been thought that the refusal of the Legislature to renew the Charter will determine the existence of the Company altogether. This is not the fact. We have stated, that when their Charter was renewed, the rigour of their ancient monopoly was greatly qualified. The late Act of exclusive trade, which is to cease at the expiration of three years notice given by Parliament, any time after the 10th of April, 1831, and upon the discharge of the public debt owing to the Company, threw open to the British merchant the trade of the East under certain restrictions.

But Parliament continued, under the government of the Company, for the term of twenty-one years, the territorial acquisitions in India, with all their conquests on the Continent of Asia, and in the islands North of the Equator. Above all, it confirmed to them the sole and exclusive commerce with China, and the sole exclusive right of trading and trafficking in tea.

Such are the commercial privileges of the East India Company, which, since the opening of their trade, by the 52d of the late King, has assumed a different character. Their temporary rights are; first, exclusive trade to China in tea, with such authority of regulations as respect the free trade to India as are given them by the Act of the 53d III. Secondly; the administration of the government and revenues of their territories in India, subject, however, to the controul of commissioners appointed by the executive authority at home. But, by several ancient Acts, which it would be a breach of national faith to repeal they have rights, in perpetuity, to be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, and a Joint Stock Company for ever. This important privilege, therefore, the Company will continue to possess, whatever may be the fate of their Charter.

Although their commercial privileges and power of administering the resources and government of India should be determined by the Legislature, they would nevertheless, still remain an incorporated company in perpetuity, with the exclusive property of Calcutta, Fort William, Madras, Fort St. George, Bombay, Bencoolen, and other smaller settlements in India, as factories established by themselves or purchased by their own resources. The Legislature, therefore, acting upon just principles, will be competent only to deprive the Company of all exclusive trade,—to throw open the intercourse between this country and China to the general merchant, and to take into its own hands, or into the hands of the Crown, the government and collection of the revenues in India.

Instead of a factory we may change India, into a colony, or rather into a continent of colonies, and open it to emigration and the investigation of British capital; but this involves a question most interesting to humanity and to the rights of the poor natives of Hindostan and Northern India.

The Spectator.—May 2.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

DAVID. Stop him! Stop! Murder! Thief! Fire! Stop fire! Stop fire!

THE RIVALS.

SCRUB. There's two-and-forty of them!

BEAUX' STRATAGEM.

YORK MINSTER has been burnt down, or at least a part of it has been; Westminster Abbey has been nigh to being burnt down, or at least a part of it has. All the Cathedrals in the country are in danger. It is seldom that misfortunes come single: in the present case they are destined to come thick and threefold. What has all of a sudden kindled up this hatred on the part of the public against old buildings?—The Catholic Relief Bill. The Jesuit is abroad without a licence; and roofs must crumble until he be banished from Britain in terms of the act. There is a plot—for the best possible reason—because we can make nothing of it. Nature combines with monks for the destruction of poor old England; while the latter fire, the former freezes. We are starved at home, and if we go to church we are burnt alive. There can be but one end of these colds and conflagrations: we shall all turn Atheists, and be chilled to death in our own unbelief. The author of the burning of York Minster, it is now known, was a priest, who, by a refinement of artifice which his brethren know well how to practice, succeeded in persuading a Jury of simple Yorkshiremen that he was one of themselves. It is notorious to those behind the curtain, that MARTIN was a mere *nom de guerre*, in allusion to the fox-like habits of his profession. The truth is—(we mention it to our readers under the strictest injunctions to secrecy) the real name of Jonathan is Brother Bug-a-boolia: his grandfather's third cousin was foster-brother to the late Pope's aunt! The intended incendiary of the nunnery at Westminster, we pledge our word for it, was a monk as certainly as MARTIN. It is not the first time that such rogues have set fire to nunneries and to nuns also. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that it was Sir GEORGE ROSE who made the attempt. We can answer it was no Protestant, much less an honest Anti-Catholic Protestant like Sir GEORGE. Besides, what could possibly induce him to clamber up three hundred feet and odds, in order to carry away, lead from the head of the Cathedral, or from any other head either sacred or profane? Sir GEORGE has as little need of such an article as any baronet in the kingdom. No, no—a Papist it was, unquestionably; and ere long, we doubt not that Mr. GRANT, who attends the Cathedral, daily to pray the Constitution out of purgatory, will discover the rogue lurking behind one of the tomb-stones. In the mean time, we are resolved to follow the example of our worthy contemporary of the *Journal*—to keep our sword—that is, our pen—sharpened; to put on our armour of proof—that is, our best double-milled drab—that we may be ready for every attack of the enemy. Thus equipped and defended, we shall bid a gallant defiance to frost and to friars; and, in spite of all the bulls of the South and the blasts of the North, stand true to our Church and our King, while the goose has a pinion or the sheep has a fleece.

Progress of Improvement.

IN VOLTAIRE'S Memoirs, he says that he remained at Berlin when FREDERICK had given him the best reasons for departing, merely for the pleasure of laughing at a book MAUPERTUIS had just printed.

"It was the best of opportunities, for never had any thing appeared so ridiculous or absurd. The good man seriously proposed *to travel directly to the two poles*; to dissect the head of giants, *and discover the nature of the soul by the texture of the brain*; to build a city and make the inhabitants all speak Latin; to sink a pit to the centre of the earth; to cure the sick by plastering them over with gum-resin; and finally to prophesy, by enthusiastically inflating the fancy."

There out of these six projects, extravagancies to the mind of VOLTAIRE, have been the darling schemes of our age. Our polar expeditions would have delighted MAUPERTUIS; though VOLTAIRE might, perhaps, have amused himself with the idea of Captain PARRY struggling heroically over the ice northwards, at only half the rate it was drifting southwards under him, and that great achievement is backsliding at the peril of many lives! Then, in the discovery of the nature of the soul, by the texture of the brain, we have an idea parellel to the phrenology of late years; the phrenologists seeking those indications in the husk which MAUPERTUIS thought might be traced in the kernel. As for the last project, that of prophecying by enthusiastically inflating the fancy, it is just now coming into vogue in this country, some persons with a genius for absurdity having borrowed it from the Germans. A coterie, small as yet—have taken into their heads that truth may be discovered by enthusiasm. The reasoning process is wholly dispensed with and despised, and notions are considered great and worthy, in propoition to their unintelligibility. What, is called the *pie* of the printer would make a sublime scripture for this school. The less they understand the more they admire.

The New Morality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

SIR,—In your ingenious article on ROWLAND STEPHENSON, you say that of all robbers there is none to be so much feared and so difficult to be guarded against as the swindling banker. Such may certainly *have been* the case, but the moral which all judicious persons have drawn from late experience, has served as a guiding principle to deliver us from the danger you contemplate. The moral derived from STEPHENSON'S roguery was this—that it was the height of folly and imprudence for any one to save money: that so many knaves were in the world, so many wolves in sheep's clothing, that "the baggage of virtue," as Bacon calls riches, was always in peril of being cut off, and the only security is in present enjoyment. Impressed with these sentiments, Sir, no prudent man would ever think of keeping money at his bankers, or any where else, for somehow or other the rogues will surely finger it. If your banker be honest, your friend in highest credit will borrow, and in fallibly decamp with it. By some means it will be certain to go. No—the plan now is, to spend and regale, and live a little before the world. Nay, a wise man fortifies and hedges himself in with a few goodly debts, which causes him to be carefully regarded, and looked anxiously upon by his creditors; and if even a convulsion of the state should happen, he has the solid satisfaction of knowing that he has lost nothig, but, on the contrary, gained the past and irrevocable enjoyment by his forecast. According to the vulgar phrase, we now "eat the calf in the cow's belly," and so do we put our veal beyond the rich of the malice of fate or the dexterity of knaves. Saving is the idlest, of all follies—anticipating is the true wisdom of the present day. No one can cheat or defraud you if you anticipate. In the race of life, the Devil takes the hindmost, and course of prudence is to outrun both the constable and the thief. We live in that city where, as PETRONIUS says, "aut lacerantur aut lacerant,', and it is pleasanter to be in the active than the passive mood of the verbs of injury.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient servant:
TOM TICKALL.

The Times.—May 4.

DEPRESSION of TRADE in the MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, MAY 2.

The depression which prevailed throughout the winter was borne patiently by every class in this great manufacturing community; for although many persons saw that it was greater than usual, and feared that little favourable alteration would take place in the spring, the majority naturally looked forward to that improvement which that season usually produces. One mischief that attended this general belief was an undiminished production of goods. Manufacturers and spinners seemed to forget that every year had been adding to the number of cotton-mills and power-loom factories, and that not merely an ordinary demand, but a greatly increased demand was necessary to meet the greatly increased production. Accordingly, the preparations for spring were as active as if that increased demand was not merely probable, but certain, and the warehouses were filled with goods and yarns to an almost unprecedented extent. On the workpeople the expectation of improvement produced also an effect which may be deemed mischievous or otherwise, according to the views which people take of the mischief, or the benefit of a turn-out when a market is overstocked. Their wages from the month of September had been progressively diminishing; but they hoped for a change when the spring demand should arise, and bore their privations with patience.

At the commencement of the year, however, it began to appear that the expectations of improvement had been too sanguine. The Stockport spinners and power-loom clothmakers declared their intention of ceasing to manufacture, unless their workpeople consented to a very considerable reduction of wages. The latter, in their confidence of improvement, refused to submit to the reduction, and the factories consequently were closed. The expectation then was, that the withdrawal of the labour of ten thousand persons would allow the markets to be cleared of the surplus stock, and enable the manufacturers to resume their activity; but 17 weeks have elapsed, and the temptation to produce goods or yarn seems less than ever; and during all that time 10.000 persons have been idle, the fear that one reduction being only the precursor of another and another, seeming to weigh more with the people than their present destitution.

The Manchester turn-out is a consequence of the turn-out at Stock-port. The spinners here, and at Ashton, and Hyde, in order, as some of them say, to break up the unions, and prevent their men from assisting turn-outs in other places, and, as others of them say, to bring the wages to an equality with those which are paid in the neighbourhood, resolved to reduce them from 5 to 25 per cent, on the fine number of yarn. The men, who make good wishes, would very willingly have submitted to us, but they averred that, as the Ashton masters were determined to be lowest whatever the Manchester masters paid; their submission would only lead to further and ruinous reductions. So they turned out, making, with their dependents, piecers, carders, &c., eight or ten thousand, in addition to the former number of persons unemployed.

In Rochdale also disputes have arisen. A list of prices, after a long contest, had been agreed upon, but the recent depression of trade rendering it impossible for the masters to obtain any profit, they said they must either stop giving out work, or have it done for less. The men said they were willing to work short hours, but would not consent to a reduction of wages, as it would only tend to increase the already too heavy stocks of goods: so they turned out.

In Macclesfield an exclusive turn-out has

also taken place. Prices of weaving there have been very rapidly falling. One house was accused by the rest of always taking the lead, and that their following was a matter of necessity. The weavers hearing this often stated, thought that "a strike" would arrest this downward progress, and be a most acceptable thing to the masters who professed a desire to pay better: so they also, to the number of some thousands turned, out.

Such have been the means resorted to by the men to avert the consequences of a constantly-operating reduction. But be it observed the persons who have turned out are those who had good or tolerable wages. The great mass of the calico and other weavers are too poor to turn out, and the privations that tens of thousands of these men and their families endure are inconceivable. In a former letter I mentioned that the clear earnings of a weaver's family was not more than four shillings; and things have been becoming worse rather than better since.

Here, then, are the elements of disturbance, should no revival of trade take place, or should no relaxation of the corn laws take place so as to permit them to have cheap bread. The men are peaceable generally: they seem all convinced that violence would injure their cause, and their leaders are incessant in their inculcation of quietness. But amongst 25,000 or 30,000 persons unemployed, and with perhaps 100,000 who scarcely earn enough to keep soul and body together, there must be many who, *maugre* all their good resolutions, will be tempted to acts of violence; and I regret to say, that already some instances of disturbance have taken place—trifling, indeed, in their own amount, but alarming when the actual condition of the district is considered.

At Rochdale, on Monday, a meeting was held in the open air, at which it was resolved that those men who had withheld their quota from the Union should be visited by the weavers in a body. Not satisfied with collecting the contributions, and requiring the delivery of the shuttles from those who paid less than the statement prices, they proceeded on Wednesday to make forcible entry to the factories of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Lomas, and removed the shuttles from the looms; and on Thursday they broke into the factory of Messrs. Chadwick, where, in spite of a spirited resistance, they effected their purpose, and destroyed part of the machinery. On Friday the military and the constables made prisoners of 23 persons, who were all said to have been active in these disturbances.

At Macclesfield, on Monday, a mob, consisting principally of boys, proceeded to the factory of Brocklehurst and Co., and broke the whole of the windows. On Tuesday a number of weavers paraded the streets with crape on their arms, and flags hung with crape, but no violence was attempted, the men strenously denying that the outrage of the preceding day proceeded from any of their number. The *Macclesfield Courier* of this morning says.—

"On Wednesday the turn-outs again assembled, and were joined by the weavers in Messrs. Brocklehurst's employ, and by several others who had not previously united with them. Altogether we calculate that they amounted to upwards of 4,000, being the whole of the weavers employed in town. After having listened to the addresses of their leaders, who again urged the weavers to moderation and tranquility, a letter was read requesting the mayor to call a meeting of the manufacturers, in order to form some regulation with respect to wages, which, it was alleged, would remove all cause of complaint amongst the workmen. This letter was adopted unanimously, and we understand that his worship has promised, in answer to it, that something shall speedily be attempted, with a view to satisfying the applicants. The procession then formed and marched through the town, preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by men dressed as mourners, and others bearing black flags and various emblems of their condition. Amongst these were a small loaf at the end of a pole, trimmed with black crape, knives and forks, shuttles, &c. &c. similarly decorated. One of the flags bore the inscription. "We only want to live by our labour," and others were trimmed with black crape and streamers of black riband. As the procession moved through the streets, several shopkeepers distributed loaves of bread and other provisions to the people, who as before, maintained the greatest decorum throughout their progress, and quietly dispersed, after having been harangued by one of their leaders who requested them to maintain that peaceable demeanour they had hitherto evinced. On Thursday and yesterday, the processions were repeated as before, with the addition of several flags, and a loom decked with black crape, drawn on a hand-cart. The flags were principally made of black silk, and bore the following inscriptions: "Unity."—"They who oppress the poor, reproach their Maker."—"We trust in God to bring us through."—"We wish to live by our labour."—"Oppress not the poor."—"The labourer is worthy of his hire."—"Cursed is he who grindeth the face of the poor," &c. &c. At the end of one pole, also, were suspended several teeth, with the inscription—"To let, the owners having no further use for them." As on the former days, the processions passed off without any symptoms of riot, and the town is now as peaceable as though nothing had occurred."

These things, as I have said before, are less important in themselves than when considered with reference to the general destitution. Hungry men who have nothing to do, and still more hungry men who are working the flesh off their bones by incessant labour, though convinced of the absurdity of violence, are liable at every moment to be hurried into it, even against their own sober convictions.

FIRST and LAST.

The First and Last Kiss.

It was on a Sabbath evening, towards the latter end of the month of July, that the Rev. M. Lloyd, curate of Tintern, in Monmouthshire, set forth to visit his daughter Hester, who resided in one of those romantically situated cottages, which form so interesting a feature in the mountainous scenery of the Wye, between Ross and Chepstow. The distance he had to go, was scarcely a mile; but the walk was toilsome, for his path lay among the hills, through which it was rudely cut, and the loose fragments of rock on which he trode gave way at every step. His thoughts, however, were too much occupied with the sad object of his visit, to permit of his heeding the rugged road, or even the sublime beauties of nature which were spread round him.

Hester was his eldest daughter, and the eldest also of nine brothers and sisters; a large family to feed, clothe, and educate, upon the scanty stipend of his curacy, though eked out by a small patrimonial property, and a fortune of two hundred pounds which he had with his wife. When all was put together, and the profits of a small school added, as well as those which he received from the sale of a quarto volume "On the Dawnings of the Everlasting Gospel Light," Parson Lloyd was a somewhat poorer man than his neighbour Farmer Morgan, who always boasted that he could spend a hundred and twenty pounds a-year, and pay every body their own. But Farmer Morgan, at last, did not pay every body their own; as he went into the Gazette, and there were only three shillings in the pound for his creditors, while, parson Lloyd contrived to make both ends meet; perhaps, because he took care never to have a creditor, always deferring the purchase of any thing he wanted till he could spare the money to pay for it. "He who makes his necessities wait upon his means," he would often say, "will never find them troublesome; but reverse the order, and let your means be the drudges of your necessities, and run as fast as they may, they will never overtake them."

Hester Lloyd had married Farmer Morgan's second son, David; and it was always said, by those who pretended to know the secret, that she did so, more from a desire to diminish the heavy burden of her father's family, than from any violent affection she had for the young man. To say the truth, they were a mismatched pair. David was a coarse rustic, of violent passions, a moody temper, and suspected of dissolute habits. Hester, on the contrary, was mild and gentle in disposition, affectionate, and trained up in the strict observance of those simple, unobtrusive virtues which became the comparative humility of her station, and the character of her parental roof. When, therefore, she married David Morgan, some shook their heads and pitied the poor girl for the sacrifice she made: while others turned up their eyes, and wondered how even Love could be so blind.

The union had neither the approbation, nor the disapprobation, properly so called, of Hester's father. She was of an age to choose discreetly (having passed her three-and-twentieth year,) when, as was certainly her case, the heart did not take the lead in choosing; and he left her, therefore, to decide for herself, after temperately discussing with her, upon several occasions, whatever might fairly be urged in favour, or to the prejudice, of the young man. Hester, herself, took a twelvemonth to consider of her decision; and finally yielded her consent to the pertinacious, rather than the ardent, solicitations of David Morgan.

It has been said by an ancient cynic, that marriage has only two happy days, the *first* and the *last*; but Hester was doomed to find even this stinted portion of matrimonial felicity too liberal an allowance. On their return from church, an unfortunate difference arose between her husband and her father upon some trifling subject of rural economy—the breeding of pigs, or the cultivation of barley, or some matter not a whit more important. David was loud, overbearing, and at last insolently rude. Nay, he so far forgot himself, at one moment, that his hand was raised to seize Mr. Lloyd by the collar. "Forbear, young man?" said the reverend pastor mildly; "and learn to have more command over your passions; or they will one day hurry you into conduct which all the rest of your days may not be sufficient to atone for."

David felt the rebuke. He felt ashamed. He saw the cheek of Hester turn pale, and he felt sorrow for what he had done. But his father-in-law also felt the indignity that had been offered to him, and he slowly walked away towards his own house. Hester looked after him. She said nothing: She only thought as she leaned upon her husband's arm, and proceeded silently towards *his* father's house, what a change one little half hour had wrought in her condition! Her now obedient steps went one way; her heart, at that moment another. The former taught her she was a wife; the latter, that she must cease to be a daughter. It was a sharp lesson, to come so early. She said nothing. But though her tongue spoke not, the uneasy reflections of David clothed it with words of bitterness; and he strove, as much as his nature would let him, during the rest of the day to dispel the gloom with which his violence of temper had clouded the beginning. Hester was neither angry nor sullen; but she was sad; and she could not conceal that her sadness was greatest, when as she sat down to dinner, the marriage feast lacked one guest, whose absence was to her if not the absence of all, at least the absence of all comfort.

Mr Lloyd was a sincere Christian. Without any parade of sanctity, he diligently endeavoured, in all his dealings with his fellow-creatures, to fulfil the commands of Him whose minister he was. He could not, therefore, let the sun go down upon his wrath; but, like a primitive disciple of his master, he sought the dwelling of his enemy, with the word of peace and the hand of fellowship. So pure a judge had he been in his own cause, that he considered he had done wrong, very wrong, in suffering himself to be kept away from the wedding-table of his daughter, by his resentment for a hasty speech utter'd by her husband. "I will go," said he, "and heal this wound before I sleep." And he did go: and it was a blessed sight for Hester to behold, as she saw her father enter, with a benignant smile upon his countenance, walk up to her husband, and taking him by the hand, exclaim. "Son, we have never been enemies; let us then continue to be friends!" David was overpowered by this unexpected display of meek goodness; and his voice really faltered as he replied, grasping Mr. Lloyd's hand with honest warmth. "God forbid we should not!" Hester kissed her father, and wept; but they were tears of much gladness. It was a peaceful evening after this. Mr. Lloyd showed, by his cheerful conversation, and kindly manner, that the spirit of anger had entirely departed from him, and with it, all recollection of the offence. David did not shake off, quite so soon, his remembrance of the morning; for he was vanquished, in spite of himself, and he felt—as a man generally does who commits a wrong, and finds coals of fire heaped upon his head, by the generous conduct of the person whom he has wronged—humbled and ashamed, in his presence. Hester was supremely happy; for she beheld her father and her husband side, by side, under her own roof.

Months rolled on, and the neighbours began to think David Morgan quite an altered man since his marriage. He was civil and obliging; went regularly to Church every Sunday; rose early to his work; attended to his farm; returned home sober, and before dark, on market-days; got into no quarrels; smoked his pipe in the evening, on a bench before his own door, and drank a pint or two of his own home brewed ale. In short, he exhibited all the outward qualities of a steady, thriving, and industrious farmer; and it was prophesied, if he went on so, that he would soon become a better man than his father, by the difference of many an acre added to those which he already rented. Hester observed this auspicious change, and might *almost* be called a happy wife.

She was not *entirely* so; for there were out-breakings of temper *at home*, lightning flashes of the mind, and distant thunder-murmurings of the heart, which the eyes and ears of friends and neighbours never saw nor heard. The sky was clear above—the sun shone brightly—but the elements of storm and tempest perpetually loured along the Horizan which the first gust of wind would drive into angry collision. To Hester's watchful eye alone and to her anxious spirit, were these signs revealed. She could not conceal from herself the trials and the dangers they hourly menaced; but she could not conceal them from all the rest of the world.—and she did. Not even to her father did she speak of them. They were the griefs of her own foreboding heart, and they were buried there. If they should ever be disinterred thence—if they should ever be realised—and write themselves in such characters upon her face as she would not hide—if her countenance complained for her—she must submit: but till then, she was resolved hope should chasten fear and the faith she plighted at the altar forbid her lips to become the accusers of her husband.

It was about two years after her marriage, that the bankruptcy of old Morgan happened. For some months previously, Hester suspected matters were going wrong: not from anything which her husband communicated to her for he had grown reserved, sullen, and morose, but from the manner of the old man himself, from their frequent conferences in secret and from his total neglect of his farming stock. David, too, instead of minding his own affairs and looking after his own crops or attending the markets, as he was accustomed to do, sold hand over head upon the ground; took the first price that was offered, replaced nothing which he sold, but kept the money, and talked of setting up, by and by, as an innkeeper at Chepstow. Meanwhile, debts were contracted, and none were paid; creditors became clamorous, and David grew more reckless of their clamours. At first he could not pay; at last he would not and they might do as they liked. If Hester ventured to remonstrate, she was churlishly told to mind her own business, and look after the house, though there was every day less and less in it to look after; for whatever could be spared, and often what could not, was converted into money. Old Morgan pursued much the same course; and and it seemed as if father and son were striving with each other who should make most speed in the race of distruction.

Thus matters went on from bad to worse, and from worse to worst, for nearly three months, and then old Morgan was made a bankrupt. Every one predicted that David would soon follow; but every one lamented; at the same time, on account of poor Hester, who was universally respected. Indeed, it was mainly owing to this feeling of respect for her, that her husband's creditors had not either enforced their claims, or thrown him into a prison. They did not scruple to tell her so; and though she felt grateful for their kindness she knew it was a forbearance that hung by a very slender thread and each day she expected to see him dragged to jail. If that did happen, what was to become of her far advanced in pregnancy with her second child, and not a roof to shelter her except her father's?

She was sitting one evening, sadly ruminating upon all these things, and expecting David's return who had gone out early in the morning, she knew not whither, when Jacob Griffiths, a maternal uncle of her husband's, [illegible], but poor old man, dropped in. He sat down and she offered him a mug of ale which however, he scarcely touched. She talked to him first upon one subject, and then upon another, but he hardly answered her, and altogether his behaviour was so strange, that she looked at him, as if she thought he had already had a little too much; a failing which she knew sometimes overtook "Uncle Jacob." She was soon convinced however that the old man was not now in his cups, whatever else might be the matter with him for he was leaning forward on his staff, which he held with both his hands, and the tears were trickling down the furrows of his sun-burnt face.

"In the name of heaven, Jacob, what ails you?" said Hester, laying down her work, and going towards him.

"I am thinking," said Jacob, with a heavy groan, that burst from him as he spoke—"I am thinking, Mrs. Morgan, how my poor sister Jane would have taken it to heart if she were alive now, which, thank God, she is not! But the Lord help us! what we may come to in this world!"

Hester's knees tottered—her colour fled—and she seated herself gently by his side as she exclaimed in a tremulous voice "What is the matter, Jacob, that you talk thus?".

The old man shook his head, while he answered, "Matter enough, I fear; but who would have thought it?"

"For God's sake," replied Hester, "tell me what it is you mean. Has anything happened to David?"

"Ay," said Jacob, "and his father too. I was coming into Monmouth to-day at noon and had just crossed over the Munny bridge when I saw a sight of people afore me; I walked up to them to find out, if I could, what was going on—and you might have knocked me down with a feather, the next moment—for what should I see but David and his father, old George Morgan, handcuffed together like two thieves, and, being led to prison? they did not see me and I was glad on't; for I couldn't have spoke a word to them my tongue stuck so to the roof of my mouth, like. I shall never forgot how I shook."

"Are you sure you were not mistaken?" enquired Hester, in a tone of voice so thick and inarticulate, that Jacob suddenly raised his head from the staff on which he had continued to support it.

"Am I sure this is my right hand?" answered Jacob—"But Lord preserve you! what ails you, Mrs. Morgan? You look as white as your apron; you are not faintish, sure? Here take a sup of this ale—'twill warm you, and do you good."

Hester was indeed pale enough and she trembled so violently, that Jacob might well suppose she needed something to warm her; but she kept from fainting, and after a few minutes she was able to ask him whether he knew "what they had done that they were taken to prison?"

"I could no get at the rights of the matters," said Jacob; "but from what I understood, I should guess it was something about old Morgan's bankrupt job; though I don't see, for my part, how that could concern David."

"Nor I either," replied Hester wiping her eyes and sighing as if her heart would break. "But whatever it is I have had the dread of it upon my spirits for these many months. I felt certain that some misfortune or other was hanging over me and it has come at last. My husband's conduct was so changed he had grown so careless about every thing, had so entirely neglected his affairs and his home, that I was sure unless some change for the beter took place nothing but ruin could come of it in the end. Oh dear! God knows my situation is bad enough, just now at any rate," And Hester's tears flowed as fresh as the thought of what her situation was, presented itself to her mind.

"Don't take on this way, Mrs. Morgan, said Jacob. "After all things may not be so bad, as they appear; and be they never so bad fretting you know, *won't mend them*. It is a sad business, to be sure; but we must hope for the best. Besides many an innocent man has been wrongfully suspected, and taken to prison before now, and who knows but his may be David's case, ay, and old Morgan's too? So keep up your spirits, Mrs. Morgan, and don't grieve. Here, take a drop of ale."

Hester had much cause to grieve. She had said truly that the conduct of her husband, for a long time past, had been such as to prepare her for trouble of some kind or other, and her grief, therefore, on the present occasion, was less acute than if she had fallen suddenly from the sunny height of domestic happiness by an unforeseen and unexpected

blow. but whoever found himself sufficiently prepared for misfortune? Who, *till* it came, ever ceases to hope that it might not come? And who, *when* it comes, can say, I have watched for you so long with a troubled heart, that now you find me without a tear to shed, or a sigh to breathe? Alas! the stern reality has a pang of its own, unlike that we feel in the most vived anticipation. Does the child you love, the mistress you adore, the parent you venerate, lie on the bed of death? What though you have whispered this fatal secret to yourself again, and again? What though your spirit have mourned over the dying object, in all the anguish of inevitable bereavement? Ah me! wait till the eye *is* closed, and the tongue *is* mute for ever; tarry till the soul *is* departed—till the thing you dreamed is the thing you feel—and then you will know the difference between the fear of losing, ay, and even between what constitutes mere man's certainty of losing, and the mere certainty that you HAVE lost.

Hester felt this difference. She had insensibly trained her mind to meet an undefined calamity; but now, when it came upon her in a specific shape and character, she almost sunk beneath the shock. It was too true what Jacob Griffiths had told her. David and his father were both in Monmouth jail: and they were there upon a charge of having contrived, and brought about, a fraudulent bankruptcy in the case of old Morgan, under such circumstances as made it doubtful, at one time, whether their lives would not be forfeited Matters, however, were not pushed to that extremity; but they were tried, found guilty, and received sentence of transportation, the father for life, and David for fourteen years. Hester was far advanced in pregnancy when her husband was thrown into prison; and the very day on which the Judges entered Monmouth, she became the unhappy mother of a son, whose father, scarcely more than eight-and-forty hours afterwards, was branded as a felon by the verdict of a just and impartial jury.

She had visited him several times in jail before his trial, and administered to him all the comfort and consolation which it was in her power to bestow, or in his nature to receive; for it distressed her much to find that he manifested great hardness of heart, and that he was alike insensible to her sufferings and his own disgrace. But she had not seen him since his trial. She had not, indeed, been able to get so far, for her recovery, after lying in, was slow; and she was still extremely feeble and delicate, when, at the expiration of about six weeks, she learned, by a harsh letter from her brutal husband, that if she "wanted to see him again," she must go to Monmouth before a day named, as he was on that day to be conveyed, with other convicts, to the seaport whence they were to embark for New South Wales. She did wish to see him again; and it was in the following morning of that very sabbath evening, in the month of July, when her father set forth to visit her, as already mentioned, that she intended to do so.

Mr. Lloyd was desirous of seeing his daughter, not only to prepare her, by his conversation, for the melancholy task of taking, in all probability, a last farewell of one who, criminal and churlish as he was, was still her husband—but also to arrange with her the time and manner of proceeding to Monmouth the next morning, whither he intended accompanying her himself. He found her weeping over her last born, which lay asleep in her lap. He did not chide her tears, for they were the natural channels of her grief; but in his twofold character of her spiritual and paternal monitor, he applied himself to assuage the sorrow which was their fruitful source. And he had the consolation to observe, ere he departed, that Hester was so far tranquil and resigned, as to discourse calmly upon her approaching interview with David.

In this frame of mind he left her, and in this frame of mind he found her the following morning, when, at the early hour of five, she met him, as had been agreed upon, at the foot of the gentle ascent which rises abruptly from the site of the picturesque ruins of Tintern Abbey. She had her infant in her arms, and was accompanied by a neighbour's daughter, a hale buxom wench about fifteen, who kindly offered to go with her, and help to carry the child, a labour for which the still impaired health and delicate frame of Hester were hardly sufficient. They set forth, Hester leaning for support upon her father, having, at his suggestion, transferred her sleeping baby to the care of her young companion.

No possible human pain or sorrow could so deaden the perceptions of natural beauty in souls susceptible of its influence, as wholly to destroy the effects of such scenery as meets the eye between Tintern and Monmouth, The thick woody ecclivities which fringe the opposite bank of the river; the rich meadows and green steeps which run shelving from the hills to the water's edge, on the hither side; the picturesque little hamlet of Brook-Weir; the smooth translucent bay formed by the Wye, in front of the romantically-beautiful village of Landogs, built upon a lofty hill, whose indented side is mantled with deep woods; the ruins of the castle of St. Briaxels; the white sails of small vessels occasionally gliding along; the solemn stillness of the whole scene, and its surpassing magnificence, might drive away, for a time, all memory of past grief, and extinguish all sense of present wretchedness. The face of sorrow reflects the placid smile of surrounding nature; the bruised heart catches her repose; and the weary spirit revives, beneath those feelings which lift it to the Divine Author of so much loveliness, while gazing, with silent gladness, upon its refreshing features.

Hester felt all the benign influence of this consolation—from without; and when they arrived in Monmouth, she expressed an eager desire to go at once to the prison, anxious to have the full benefit of her composed and reanimated feelings, in the interview with her husband. It was well she yielded to this desire; for had there been the further delay of but half an hour, the object of her journey would have been frustrated. Contrary to what was first intimated to the prisoners, the day fixed for their departure was hastened, in consequence of the transport appointed to receive them having received peremptory orders to sail immediately. Due notice of this change was given to them all, that they who had friends, and wished to see them, might do so. But David Morgan did not trouble himself about the matter; and when Hester, with her child in her arms, presented herself at the prison gates, the vehicle in which the convicts were to proceed to the port of embarkation was already there.

She told her business in a faltering voice and was by the turnkey conducted to an inner yard, where were assembled about a dozen men, whose scowling looks and ferocious countenances terrified her. They were mustered preparatory to removal. Among them stood David and old Morgan handcuffed together as were the others. Hester did not perceive them at first as they slowly approached her, she recognised her husband, and burst in tears. She was shocked at his altered appearance, for he was now in the dress of a convict with his hair cut close to his head. She was still more shocked at beholding the iron manacles which bound him to his father.

She could not speak. Old Morgan was silent. David in a hard, unfeeling tone, while not a feature of his face relaxed from its rigid harshness, merely said "You are come at last; I thought you might have found your way here a little sooner." Hester could only reply by pointing to her baby with a look of beseeching anguish, which seemed to say, "Do not upbraid me,—you forget I have given birth to this innocent." The mute appeal appeared to touch him; for he took her hand, and gazing for a moment upon its thin white fingers, and the blue veins that were not used to be so visible, till sickness had made them so, he kissed it. Hester drew nearer—leaned against her husband's bosom—and raising the infant towards his lips, whose little sparkling eyes unclosed themselves, as if to look upon its father, she exclaimed, in a scarcely articulate voice, "Kiss it too, David,—kiss our son, and bless him." The felon father bowed his head and kissed his innocent child, while, with his unfettered arm, he clasped closer to his breast its weeping mother. Nature asserted her prerogative for an instant; the husband and the father prevailed over the hardened criminal; and the heart of David owned that he was both But the next instant he was neither. As if he thought it became him to play the churl, even at such a moment or that he should lose character with his new companions, who were standing round, witnesses of this scene, he put Hester coldly from him, and muttered, as he turned away, "There—we have had enough of this nonsense."

Before Hester could reply, or remove her handkerchief from her eyes, one of the officers of the prison entered the yard, and ordered the convicts to follow him. David and old Morgan hurried out the first; and in less than a minute, there were left only Hester, her father, and the girl who had accompanied them. Mr. Lloyd waited till he heard the rattling of the lumbering machine as it drove off; and he then led Hester out. He had been a silent and a sad spectator of the interview; and he felt that it would be only an unnecessary pang, added to those she had already endured, if he permitted her to witness the actual departure of her husband. Her emotions, when he told her that he *was* gone, satisfied him he had judged rightly, and acted wisely. They were not those deep and maddening emotions which lacerate the heart, when a beloved object is torn from it for ever. It was impossible they should be. But Hester had stood at the altar with David. She was his wife. He was her husband. She was a mother. He was the father of her children. Ill usage may destroy all the finer sympathies which hallow those relations in a woman's gentle and affectionate nature: but it is death alone—or its equivalent, eternal separation in this world—that can make her feel she has no longer a father. And when that feeling does come, it will wring the bosom with a sorrow unlike any other.

Hester returned to her father's house that day, and remained there thenceforward with her two children. The cottage which she had occupied since her marriage, was given up; and the produce of the little furniture it contained, when sold, her husband's creditors allowed her to keep, out of respect for herself, and pity for her misfortunes. It was an additional burden which Mr Lloyd was ill able to bear; but his trust was in Him whose command it is that we should succour the distressed, protect the fatherless, and do all manner of good. In the bosom of her family, in the discharge of her maternal duties, in the occupation afforded her by superintending the education of the daughters of some of her neighbours, which enabled her to meet many of her own personal expenses, without drawing upon her father's slender means, and in the peaceful retreat of the valley of Tintern, her mind gradually recovered much of its former tranquility. A more pleasing retreat could not easily be found. "The woods and glades intermixed"—(to adopt the language of one who has been pronounced an oracle in all that concerns the picturesque,) "the winding of the river,—the variety of the ground,—the splendid ruin, contrasted with objects of nature; and the elegant line formed by the summits of the hills which include the whole, make altogether a very enchanting piece of scenery. Every thing around breathes an air so calm and tranquil, so sequestered from the commerce of life, that it is easy to conceive a man of warm imagination, in monkish times, might have been allured by such a scene, to become an inhabitant of it."

In such a scene did Edmund, the son of David Morgan, pass his youth; and had he lived in "monkish times," by such a scene would his warm imagination have been allured, and he himself have become a monk of holy Tintern. It was his supreme delight, while yet a boy, to wander the livelong day amid the wild and craggy steeps, the tangled thickets, the solitary glens, and the variously wooded slopes, of that magnificent amphitheatre, laid out by the hand of nature. It was no less his delight to linger round the ruins of the venerable abbey, as the shadows of evening descended upon them, or when the pale moon partially illuminated their grey walls, or streamed in trembling radiance through the ivy-wreathed windows. At such moments, his imagination would carry him back to the period when it was the abode of living piety; when the vesper hymn pealed along its echoing cloisters; and when all the pomp and solemnity of a religion which inflamed the mind by the seduction of the senses, reigned in sacred grandeur beneath its roof. Sometimes he would people the ruin with the creations of his heated fancy, summon from their graves the shadowy forms of holy men who had died there in ages past, and half believe he saw the visions of his brain embodied before his eyes.

> In such a place as this, at such an hour,
> If aught of ancestry may be believed,
> Descending angels have conversed with men,
> And told the secrets of the world unknown.

At the period now described, Edmund Morgan was in his thirteenth year. He was no common boy; and his grandfather, who had watched the dawnings of his character, moral and intellectual, prided himself upon his cultivation of both. Enthusiasm was its basis. In whatever he engaged, it was with the whole energy of his nature. It may be supposed, therefore, that he quickly mastered those branches of knowledge which were within the compass of Mr. Lloyd to teach, and who was also anxious that he should have the advantage of a more comprehensive education. But how was his benevolent desire to be accomplished? He was too poor to pay for it, and he was too friendless to obtain it from patronage. Accident, at length, if such events in the life of man may rightly be called accidents, shaped his destiny. Some trifling circumstance, so unheeded at the time, that no distinct recollection of it survived the occurrence, brought him into contact with an eccentric old gentleman of the neighbourhood, who had signalized himself on more than one occasion by the apparent caprice with which he bestowed his bounty. The last act of the kind which had been talked of, was his stocking a small farm for an industrious young man, and giving him besides a hundred pounds to begin with, to whom he had never spoken till he called upon him to announce his intention. But he had observed him frequently, in his walks, labouring early and late, in a little garden which was attached to his cottage; and had learned, upon enquiry, that he kept an aged mother, and a sister, who was a cripple, out of the workhouse by his scanty earnings. It was Edmund's good fortune to attract the notice of Squire Jones, in the way described and it was not long after that he paid a visit to Mr. Lloyd, for the express purpose of asking a few questions about him. The good old man spoke with pride and affection of his pupil and grandson, but with despondency of his future prospects. "I have reared him as my own," said he, "from his cradle, and I should close my eyes in peace, if I could know, or reasonably hope so goodly a branch would not be left to float like a worthless weed upon the Steam of time."—"He shall be planted," replied Squire Jones. "Send for the boy. But never mind just now. You know in what soil he will be most likely to thrive I shall call again to-morrow. By that time make your choice and leave the rest to me." The morrow came—the choice was made—and Edmund was to study for the Church, at Oxford, (the great ambition of his youthful mind.) upon an ample allowance secured to him by Squire Jones, in such a way as nothing but his own misconduct could forfeit.

If Edmund was the pride of his grandfather, he was no less the idol of his mother, who would sometimes think that Heaven had bestowed such a treasure upon her in compensation for what it had taken away. Perhaps her love for Edmund was somewhat heightened, by the circumstances that she had lost her first child when it was only four years old, and he had become therefore, her only one; but in truth, his own affectionate disposition, his ingenuousness of character, and his intellectual endowments, were, of themselves sufficient passports, to all the love of a fond mother's heart. And Hester was a fond mother, though not a weak one. She looked forward, with dejected feelings, to the now approaching moment of her first separation from her boy; but she was too gratefully conscious of the benefit he was to derive from that seperation, to repine at it.

There had always been one subject, which, whenever it occupied the thoughts of Hester, was most painful and distressing to her, It was the mystery of Edmund's birth. She could not tell him his father was a convict, and she had no reason to believe any one else had done so. She could not even tell him that he lived; for from the moment of his leaving Monmouth prison down to that of which we are now speaking, no tidings of him had reached her. Neither he nor old Morgan had written a single line to any relative or friend they had left behind. All she ever learned concerning him, was, that he had arrived safely at New South Wales. Edmund, when a child would often talk of his father, merely because the word was continually upon the lip of his playmates and because he saw they had fathers. But as he grew older, and began to reflect a thousand little circumstances presented themselves to his mind, which convinced him there was some mystery, though he knew not what, that hung over his infancy. "Once, and only once he asked his mother "Who is my father! And WHERE is he?" But the silent agitation of Hester, for she could not answer him, sealed his lips upon that subject ever afterwards.

(To be Concluded in the Supplement.)

THE ARMY.

Grand Review.

A grand review took place to-day (May 27) in Hyde-Park, in honour of the Duke of Orleans and the Duke de Chartres. At about half-past ten o'clock the Life Guards, the Blues, the 10th and 15th Regiments of Hussars, and the 1st. 2d. and 3d Regiments of Foot Guards arrived on the ground. Shortly after, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Hill, Lord Beresford, and several distinguished military officers arrived. The Duke of Orleans was dressed in plain clothes: the Duke De Chartres, wore the uniform of a French Hussar officer.—The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Londonderry, placed themselves at the head of their respective regiments. The troops went through a variety of evolutions with a precision that to any but a military man must appear astonishing.

The fineness of the day added to the usual attractions of a Grand Military Review, drew thousands to witness the spectacle. The attendance of ladies was more than ordinarily numerous, and such was their anxiety to get a near view of the scene of action, that in many instances they left their carriages and had to contend both with horse and foot in the attempt.

During the Reviw, the Duke of Wellington was thrown from his horse, but with no other inconvenience from the fall, we are happy to say, than that the knee of his trowsers was soiled. At half-past twelve o'clock the troops marched off to their respective barracks, and his Grace was attended by an immense crowd to his house in Downing-street and repeatedly cheered, with a degree of enthusiam which showed the warmth of the public feeling towards him.

The Courier.—May 27.

VIEW of the POWERS of EUROPE.

Whilst we are waiting for intelligence of the first serious operations of the campaign, it may not be unseasonable to take a rapid view of the different Powers of Europe—their means, their views, their relative situation to each other, the influence which they may have upon the present contest, and the effect which that contest is likely to have upon them.

The combatants themselves deserve the first notice. The events of the last campaign proved the error of an opinion, which the Russian writers had diligently circulated, of the irresistible superiority of Russia. Having long meditated the war, she had made every preparation for bringing it to a speedy termination—and the campaign begun upon the Pruth was to terminate upon the shores of the Bosphorus. It was a contest between vigour and weakness, manhood and effeminacy—between regular troops and irregular—the issue could not be doubtful. The march of the invader was to be one continued triumphant procession, till the Mosque of St, Sophia received another master and another faith. To the many warnings which history furnishes against presumption, one more was to be added by Russia. Never were anticipations more completely frustrated, nor aspiring hopes more decisively rebuked.

The campaign afforded the most decisive proof of the improvement of the Turks in European tactics, and of their having added to the valour which they always possessed the discipline which they had always wanted. This great change had been brought about by one man, whose character seems not at all to have entered into the calculations of Russia. Yet he had afforded a signal proof of decision in a reform from which his predecessors had shrunk with dismay. The Janissaries may be said to have been the masters of the empire. Ministers were removed or dispatched at their pleasure, and the Throne itself was not sufficient security against their machinations. The existence of this seditious body was incompatible with any effectual improvement in the situation of the empire. Whilst every other nation was making the most rapid strides, Turkey remained stationary. But in nations, it often happens that when they seem to be at the lowest point of depression, an event has occurred, a conjuncture of affairs has been brought about, a man has appeared upon the scene, who has rescued them from their degradation, and raised them, by the vigour of his arm and talents, to a more high and palmy state of greatness than they ever enjoyed before. Scarcely had the Sultan Mahomed assumed the sovereign power when he proved that the Seraglio was not always destined to be the birth-place and the cradle of effeminate Princes. He had studied the policy of other European nations, not to despise it, but to adopt and fashion it, as much as possible to Turkish habits and opinions

The power of the Janissaries, always the enemies to reform, was destroyed so completely, that their name no longer occupies a page in Turkish history. Other reforms followed in quick succession. Under such a sovereign, and after the experience of the last Campaign, it cannot be deemed rash to anticipate that Turkey will oppose the most obstinate resistance to all the efforts that may be made to conquer o dismember her.

Viewing Russia and Turkey as a centre round which the other Powers are stationed, and by which they are influenced, with more or less force, according to their proximity or their remoteness, we must consider Austria as liable to be more immediately affected. Undoubtedly her natural policy would lead her to oppose any ambitious designs of Russia upon the Porte, and such an opposition would probably have been manifested before now, had not Prussia been ready to throw herself into the scale of Russian politics whenever Austria should evince a disposition to strengthen the arm of the Sultan. These two Powers may be said, therefore, to neutralise each other. Other Powers, more remote from the scene, are of course less affected. The kingdom of the Netherlands, by its family alliances with the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, might be supposed to have a bias towards Russian politics; but the necessity of not yielding to foreign influence is obvious and peremptory. Peace can alone consolidate the integrity of its dominions and detach the population of the Netherlands from any lingering inclination they may yet have in favour of a different connection.

Denmark may be dismissed with a single observation. Her internal situation demands all her attention—and she must look upon the war in the East as an event in which she has no immediate interest.

Sweden is in a very different predicament, and cannot but feel the greatest interest in every event in which Russia is concerned.

Spain would be entitled to claim a commanding influence in European politics had she not been reduced to such a state of exhaustion by the late war and her ineffectual struggle to regain her sovereignty in South America. Even now she clings to the hope, of which the experience of the war with our American possessions ought long since to have convinced her of the absurdity and the folly. But the voice of experience, though for a time it may be disregarded, must finally be heard, and Spain concentrating, at last, her attention upon the rich and little territories she possesses, will slowly but surely attain the rank which she ought to possess in the scale of European nations.

Portugal! Portugal?

Maid.—Stands Scotland where it did?

Rosse.—Alas poor country!

Almost afraid to know itself!

This sketch of the situation of other Powers, rapid as it is, will perhaps be sufficient to warrant us in coming to the conclusion; that there are only two nations in Europe able to preserve the balance of power—to check the ravages of war and to command peace.—And here let us pause to admit and rejoice at the policy which has discomfited and altogether destroyed the ancient enmity which subsisted between the two Powers, which considered war as their natural element, and peace as little more than a hollow truce, a breathing time to collect fresh means of hostility and annoyance. The continuance of such a system would have divided and neutralized their influence, and in the present war between Russia and the Porte would have thrown them into opposite scales. Austria and Prussia could not have been more neutralised. Unless we contemplate the subject in this point of view we cannot fully appreciate the advantages of that union and cordiality which exist between them, and which, we repeat, have made them masters of the fate of Europe. Not that it is to be supposed they are to exercise their influence violently and intemperately, from a motive of ostentation rather than from a conviction of necessity—not that they are to interfere with rashness in contests entered into between nations for the redress of wrongs or the enforcement of rights. It is only when these contests endanger the peace of other States—It is only when they threaten to derange the balance of power and give to any one nation a dangerous preponderance—it is only when they fetter the energies and cripple the exertions of nations which have no interest in their quarrel—that it becomes them to interpose. Every nation has a right to know the grounds and the objects of war undertaken by other Powers. In this war Russia has explicitly stated her objects, and far be it from us to impute to her any intention of abandoning her promise of not seeking territorial aggrandisement or conquest. It is not necessary, therefore, to discuss the duty which we should be called upon to perform under another state of affairs, but to rely with confidence upon Government, that it will not be slow to adopt any measure which may be necessary to vindicate the national interest, and to ensure the real welfare, prosperity, and honour of the country.

Russia and Turkey.

All the appearance confirm the assurance that the campaign between Russian and Turkey has before this time opened with the most sanguinary determination. The advances of both armies had already met in the vicinity of Silistria, and the Russian forces were pouring across the Danube. Various skirmishes had taken place, and trifling victories have been reciprocally claimed. While the land frontier of the Turkish Empire has been thus stormed, its Mediterranean communications appear threatened by the Russian Fleet, who seem rather apprehensive of a war with England, probably aware that the Duke of Wellington had in vain made the strongest remonstrances against the tendency to aggression of the Emperor Nicholas, who seems to have set his eye upon the map of Turkey, in he hope of partitioning that great Empire. By accounts from Paris, we learn that on the 5th of April the Russian Squadron was at Poros, to the number of four ships of the line, three frigates, a corvette, and two brigs. It was reported in that island, that Admiral Heyden having considered with the President what place of refuge the squadron should choose in case of war with England, the port of Napoli had been chosen, and that in consequence thirty pieces of cannon (24-pounders) had been placed at the entrance of it. It is added, that the admiral having since become sensible that it was impossible to escape in that port from the English fleet, had resolved to join his squadron to that which is blockading the Dardanelles, and in case of a declaration of war, immediately to force the passage to proceed into the Black Sea. It was affirmed at Paros that this junction would very soon be effected. We have the strongest reason for doubting this apprehension af a Rnssian war. The different Ministers of the European Powers have assembled at Naples, on their way to Constantinople, to watch the progress of events, in the expectation that the sufferings of the belligerents after the first furious onset, will induce one or both to listen to reasonable terms of intermediation.—

A BRUSH with GREEK PIRATES.

In the Archipelago.

(Military and Naval Review, for March.)

His Majesty's ships Seringapatam and Cambrian, were lying at anchor in Orcos Bay i the island of Negropont. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st January 1825, a vessel hove in sight, about eight or nine miles distant. Our telescopes were immediately turned to that quarter. The strange sail appeared to be an Ionian brig, with every stitch of canvas set, and coming down the Channel between Negropont and the main.

Nothing occurred to excite any particular attention, until the man at the mast-head called out that the brig was followed by two smaller vessels. In a few minutes we descried, emerging from a tongue of land, two Greek misticoes, with every sail set and plying their oars in chase of the brig. These craft were instantly recognised as pirates; the very gentry we were on the look-out for on that station. Although aware of this, they had the audacity to near our anchorage, and in sight of our ships still continued the chase, evidently gaining on the brig, which they, no doubt, calculated on taking under our very guns. However, they seemed to think they had carried the joke quite far enough, and knowing that our men-of-war had pretty long arms, they at last hauled their wind, and stood back with all speed for their lurking-places. The Ionian then slackened sail.

Our men, little anticipating that any work was to be carved out for them that day, were sprawling about the main-deck, listless and longing for something to do, when "*Out boats!*" sounded through the ship, "*Out boats!*"—The sound was electric. The boats crews were on their feet in a moment; and the looks of the others shewed how they envied them their share in the job, The men were now seen bustling up to the quarter-deck for their cutlasses, which they busily buckled on, while the gunner distributed a pistol and ammunition to each man. They were in great glee: it was quite a treat for Jack.

The boats were soon lowered, and additional ammunition, provisions, and a small cask of water, stowed away in each; the surgeon and his traps were not forgotton, and a party of marines completed the crew. About four o'clock p. m. the boats, eight in number, and carrying about 120 men pushed off from the ships, under the command of Lieut. Marsham of the Cambrian.

The afternoon was beautiful; the weather warm, with a moderate breeze. We proceeded at a rapid rate. The pirates were a long away a head, and looked like specks on the horizon, We neared the Ionian brig in a few hours; but I do not recollect if any of our boats boarded her to make any inquiries. There was no time for palavering. As evening approached we had evidently gained fast on the misticoes. Soon after, the moon shone out with all her usual brilliancy in southern climes, and lit us on our chace. There was little talk; a whisper now and then, the dip of the oar and the regular monotonous sound of the simultaneous pull in the thawls alone broke the silence unless when the rowers were relieved.

Six hours and a half had elapsed since we quitted the ships. The Greeks were apparently making for land, distant about a mile, all sails set, and pulling as hard as they could. We were coming up with them, hand over hand; our boas were all close together, when a discharge of musketry was poured into us by the large misticoe. One poor fellow, who had been relieved from the oar a short time before, was shot through the head. He dropped in the boat like a stone. Several others were wounded; two or three in the arms, which caused one almost to drop his oar in the water, if the man beside him had not caught it. His place was supplied in an instant. Another and another discharge followed, with many single shots. Two more fell---one hit in the shoulder, the shot passing into his body. The men were roused to fury. Our marines returned the fire. The Greeks swarmed round the sides of their vessels taking deliberate aim at our boats. Every sinew was strained; the boats were impelled forward with redoubled velocity. The cutlasses were drawn; the men hastily binding them round their wrists by means of a leather thong, technically called "*the beckets.*"

Our boats swept round the misticoes on every side, the Greeks blazing away at us, whilst the men could hardly restrain themselves on their seats, muttering curses at the loss they had already sustained from the impudent rascals. One man at the head of the boat, stretching forward to pull quicker alongside the large mistico, was struck unawares by a Greek from the deck, and severely cut by a *yataghan*, a crooked sabre cutting like a sickle.

The men were already on their feet, the oars pulled in, and a rush was made up the sides of the Greek, the cutlasses dangling loose from their wrists by the becket. In the moment half-a-dozen men were on the enemy's deck, backing right and left; the rest were scrambling up likes wolves, eager for revenge, each helping and pushing up the man that chanced to precede him to clear the way for himself. I was hoisted up myself in the same rough and ready way. The men were cheering, not loudly, but deeply, as if choked with fury; most of them were young hands, and had never been in a skirmish of the sort before; but they were willing workmen! A small party ran forward along with me; no one ever dreamed of looking behind to see if he was followed by the rest? No man, to my knowledge, fired his pistol—all seemed to rely on their trusty cutlass. The Greeks were driven to the extremity of their deck, contending boldly enough with our men, who, however to use a pugilistic phrase; "would not be denied," The simple checked shirts and white trowsers of our sailors, formed a striking contrast to the rich coloured garments of the Greeks, many of whom were Albanians, all armed with muskets, pistols and yataghans. The latter stood no chance with the cutlass, and its blow could be easily parried, Many came just in time to rid a comrade of his opponent by lending an additional hand in cutting him down, pushing on to another quarter where the work seemed plenty, trampling on the people who lay sprawling on the deck, and slipping in the blood that already besmeared the planks. The sudden report of the muskets, the short rapid crack of pistols; the clash of the steel and dull heavy fall of the blows were the chief sounds heard in the scuffle, along with the sturdy stamping of the combatants and occasional cheers of the men coming from the boats and joining their comrades.

Many Greeks clung on the ship's sides, and then plunging into the sea, made for the shore, distant about quarter of a mile; others attempting the same feat were cut down by our fellows in the very act of springing over-board, whilst many were pulled back and dispatched. The fury of the men knew no bounds, and it was no time to attempt to restrain them. They were mad for the moment, as men usually are in such hand to hand sort of work. A tall, fine-looking pirate presented a pistol at my head and fired; ere another moment elapsed he was cloven down to the left eye by one of our men, a stout, muscular seaman, who always passed for an Englishman, though believed to be an Irishman. This man was very conspicuous for the power of his arm, and his dexterity in the use of his weapon. The pirates attempted to guard their heads by means of their yataghans; this man broke through guards and skull at once with a single blow. Several others displayed similar strength of arm. All the men cut at the heads and shoulders of the pirates; they seldom or ever stabbed. The latter manœuvre was too Frenchified and scholar-like, who hit hatchet fashion felling the Greeks like cattle. Many of the latter, on being wounded, attempted to scramble out of the fray, and seek shelter apart from the combatants. "*Christiano, Christiano?*" they shouted; but their cry for "*Christiano,*" quarter came, I fear, too late, and with a bad grace. The blood of the sailors was on fire—the fate of their messmates stimulated them to ample revenge; and pirates, of all others, are the least entitled to share the mercy, they scarcely ever *grant*. The cries of "*Christiano*" fell upon deaf ears at that moment. "Too late, ye————!" shouted some of the men following up their words by the *coup de grace*. In general they went silently to work.—the silence of thorough-bred bull-dogs.

The struggle was seen decided. The Greeks flung down their arms, and the wrath of the men was at length and with difficulty restrained by the interposition of their officers. All the pirates who survived were wounded, except a young lad, who had been spared. The smaller misticoe had been speedily carried.

The moon, which had shone calmly on the fray now conveyed us back to our ships, which we reached at two in the morning.

The Morning Post,—May 30.

THE KING'S BALL.

After the Dinner Party on Thursday (the 28th May) the King gave a Ball to the juvenile branches of the Nobility and Gentry, which was rendered very interesting by the introduction of the young Queen of Portugal and the Princess Victoria, both about the same age.

In the middle of one of the sides of the ball room a temporary ochestra was fitted up for the Quadrille Band, which consisted of between twenty and thirty performers; the front of the orchestra was hung with crimson festoons. An elevated platform was raised all round the room for the accomodation of those of the party who might not choose to join in the dancing.

About half-past eight o'clock the company began to arrive. The entrance in the principal court yard was reserved for the young Queen of Portugal and the Members of the Royal family. In this yard the King's Guard were on duty, with the band of the Regiment in their State dresses. The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, and attended by Sir John Conroy and Lady Charlotte St. Maur, arrived at the Palace about half-past eight o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received by some theof Officers of his Majesty's Household.

Quadrilles only were dancedd revious to supper, generally the first set. The young Queen had for her partner, at the second dance, Prince William of Saxe Weimar? she afterwards danced with the sons of the other Foreign Ministers during the evening. The Princess Victoria had for her partners at the several dances, the young Prince Esterhazy, Prince William of Saxe Weimar, Masters Fitzallen, Villiers, and Grimston.

The Duchess of Clarence, the Princess Augusta, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Prince William, and the Princess Louisa of Saxe Weimar, arrived in the early part of the evening.

Refreshments were served to the Company, during the evening, in the Picture Gallery.

At half-past eleven o'clock, the time at which supper was ordered to be served, the Princess Augusta, the King's eldest sister, conducted the young Queen to the Banquet Room, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, and others of the Royal Family.

The Queen of Portugal came in State with her suite in two carriages about nine o'clock. Her Majesty wore the insignia of the Principal Portuguese Order. The Marquis de Barbacena, the Chevalier de S Hanha, and the Countess de Habina; were in her suite. The King's Guard, commanded by Colonel Grimthorpe, recieved the Queen with military honours, the Band led by Blayney playing the Constitutional Hymn. Lord Chston, as the Lord in Waiting, and Sir William Fremantle, as Treasurer of the King's Household, received her Majesty on the Grand Staircase, conducted her to the Drawing Room and ushered her into the presence of the King. His Majesty after conversing for some time with the young Queen, conducted her into the Ball Room. The youthful portion of the party were then formed into sets for Quadrilles, the Band began playing, and the dancing commenced. The young Queen had for her partner the son of Prince and Princess Esterhazy.

His Majesty who was habited in a blue Field Marshal's uniform, and wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter; and also of the principal Russian, French and Prussian Orders; took his Seat to the left of the Orchestra. The members of the Royal Family; the Dukes of Orleans and Chartres, together with the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and their Ladies, and the Cabinet Minister sat near his Majesty, who remained in the same station during the evening.

The young Queen and those of the Blood Royal alone sat during the supper; Her Majesty sat at the head of the table; the Marquis de Barbacena stood behind her chair as her Chamberlain.

On the departure of the juveniles from the ball room to supper, Waltzing was introduced by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Leveson Gower and others of the company; a new Waltz was introduced, in which was a beautiful Obligato movement for a trumpet; the Waltz delighted the company so much that they called for a repetition. Quadrilles followed.

The young Queen of Portugal, after supper, returned to the ball room and danced in some Quadrilles; the style of her dancing was much admired. Her Majesty experienced an accident by her foot slipping, when she fell and hurt her face slightly.

The Queen left at half-past twelve o'clock. The band of the King's Guard played, as on her arrival, the Portuguese Constitutional Hymn.

Nearly the whole of the juveniles left about tha same time. The remainder of the company continued dancing Waltzes and Quadrilles alternately till two o'clock, when the King took his departure from the ball room the band playing "*God save the King.*" The company kept up the animating diversion for some time afterwards.

Sir Andrew Barnard, as Equerry in Waiting. Mr. Brant, the Deputy Comptroller of the Household, and Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, superintended the whole of the interior arrangements of the Fete.

The fitting-up of the East end of the banqueting room in draperies of crimson silk, and the erection of the extensive sideboard for the display of the principal articles of gold plate, was executed by Mr. Hunt, agreeably to the directions of Mr. Watier.

The Supper was laid in the same style of splendour and magnificence as on former occasions; there was an abundance of fruits of every description, including some very fine pines raised in the Royal Gardens at Kensington, under the direction of Mr. Aiton, the King's Gardener. The ornaments of the confectionary were very tasteful.

PLAIN ENGLISH.—An English Officer was recommended to Lord Nelson for a ship, as no only being a good Commander, but one that would be of service, as he could *talk Spanish* very well, His Lordship replied, "That, as to his talking *Spanish*, it could be of no advantage, for, if I sail to the Spanish coast, by God I shall *talk* to the Spanish in *plain English!*"

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MONEY MARKET.

(From the Globe June 4)

Two o'Clock.—The Stock Exchange is en- deserted. A few Brokers and Jobbers are to been about Change, but they are disappearing, as there is no appearance of business. Consols for Account 88⅞ all the morning; Exchequer Bill 68s to 70s.; India Bonds 55s. prem.

"In Foreign Stocks there is no change. Brazil Bonds 57; Colombian 16½ 17; Russian 96½; Portuguese 43⅜.

Share list—(This Day.)

	Share Paid.	Price per Share.	
Anglo Mexican (is. at 51. pm.)	100	100	37
Anglo Mexican Subscription	6	11	10¾
Colombian (issued at 51 pm.	100	32½	11½
General Mining Association .	20	5	7¼
United Mexican (issued at 21.pm.)	40	39½	12⅛
Provincial Bank of Ireland ..	100	26	22¼

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS IN LONDON TO TWO O'CLOCK THIS DAY.

Brazil Bds. 5 per Ct	Portuguese Bonds Acc. 43⅜
Ditto Acc. 57 ½ 7	Russian Bds., 1822, 96½
Colombian Bds. 1824	French 3 per Cent. 79f. 75c.
Do. Acc. 17 16½ ⅜	Exchange 25f. 50c

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 6.)

Business was in some measure revived at the Stock Exchange to day, a decline of about ½ per cent. on the extreme quotations of yesterday not only in the Three per Cents. but likewise in the heavy Stock, has occurred, for which no sufficient reason was given beyond a report that some of the leading men in the Market were selling; and the circumstance of their having remained in town during the whole of yesterday instead of enjoying the festivities at Epsom, like the majority of the speculators, led to some unfavourable surmises, such as an intention of getting out of Stock, if an opportunity had only occurred for their doing so. Consols for Accounts, which left off yesterday from 88½ to 88⅜, fell to 88⅜; Three per Cent. Reduced from 87⅜ to 87¼; and the Four per Cents. of 1826 from 104 to 103½. In the Scrip, there was no alteration, the premium on it remaining firm at 3¼ per cent.

The Stock Market continued heavy up to four o'clock but Consols for Account left off at 88½.

As to the rumour of the great monied interest being desirous of getting out of their *Bull* speculations, the reduction in the prices to-day being so trifling affords the best con radiction, though it is obvious, had only a small additional amount of Stock been sold, things would have been decidedly worse than they were this afternoon.

Exchequer Bills Funded.

"The Paymasters of Exchequer Bills give notice, that the interest and discount on Exchequer Bills that have been subscribed to be funded (prior to the 2d June) will be paid at their office on Saturday, the 6th June, between the hours of 10 and 1.

"Exchequer Bill Office, Palace-yard, Westminster, "June 5, 1829.

"The Subscribers are required to apply personally, and to produce statements of their respective claims."

Without any increased demand for money the premium on Exchequer Bills has fallen from 70s. to 66s.

Foreign Bonds were rather heavy this afternoon, owing to what has been done in our own Funds, but none of them more than ½ per cent. lower than yesterday.

The next Account-day at the Foreign Stock Market is fixed for the 19th instant.

Prices of Stocks.

Bank Stock, 211 ½	India Bonds, 55
3 per Cent. Red. 87 ⅛ ⅜	Old Annuities 87 ½ ⅜
3½ per Cent. 1818, 96½	Ex. Bills, 1000*l*., 68 97
3½ per Ct. Red. 96⅝ ½ ⅝	Ex. Bills, 500*l*. 70 68
4 per Ct. 1826, 104 ¾	Ex. Bills, 100*l*. & 2*cl* 70 68
Scrip, 3¼	Advertised, 68 7
Long Anns. 19 7-16	Consols for Acc. 88⅛ ⅛ ⅛

Foreign Stocks.

Brazilian Bonds, 57	Greek 100,14½
Brazilian Acc. 57	Mexican Bds. 1825 Acc 21¼
Chilian Bonds 18½	Prussian Bonds 102½
Colom. Bds. 1824, Acc. 16½	Spanish Bds. 9½
Colomcian Acc. 16⅜ ⅞	

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 5.)

The Great Derby Stakes.

The jockeys had weighed for the Derby before two o'clock, but it was not till a little before three that they got to the post, owing to the new regulation of starting them by flags (as at Doncaster), there were only two false starts; and at few minutes past three, the ring having dispersed, the race for the Great Derby Stakes was decided. The following is a full and accurate statement of the running, &c. &c, :—

The Derby Stakes of 50 Sovs. each, h ft, for three years old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb; the last mile and a half—89 subs The owner of the second horse to receive. 100 sovs out of the Stakes.

Mr. Stonehewer's Orion
Mr. Greville's Mohican
Mr. Young's Lazarus
Lord Egremont's Brother to Lapdog
Mr. Begbie's ch c by Moses, d by Election
Sir G. Heathcote's b c by Centaur (Jane Shore)

In all 17.—Lord Mountcharles's Rupert, Mr. Charlton's Harold, and Lord Egremonts's Camel colt were not drawn till the last hour or two.

FROM THE GOV. GAZ.—SEP. 7.

The Courier,—June 4.

Dispatches were received this morning at the Foreign Office, from Lord Stuart de Rothsay, dated Paris, the 2 1 instant.

A numerous Deputation from the Australian Company, at the head of which were Mr. Hart Davies and Mr. Wm. Manning, called this morning at the Colonial Office, and had a long interview with Sir George Murray.

We announced a few days ago the extension of the Russian Blockade to the Gulph of Contessa, about 200 miles to the northward and westward of the mouth of the Dardanelles. An article brought by the Flanders Mail this morning, adds that the blockade has been extended to Smyrna, about 130 miles to the southward of the Dardanelles' mouth. Forty vessels with provisions are said to have been warned off and sent to Smyrna and the Morea. This would be a sweeping blockade with a vengeance! But it is proper to state that no intelligence of the extension of the blockade to Smyrna has been received by his Majesty's Ministers; and that were such a measure attempted, which we do not believe it will, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, in all probability, would consider himself authorised to oppose it.

The blockade is said in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 29th of May, to have been the subject of frequent conferences between Lord Heytesbury and Count Nesselrode, the former demanding that it should be raised, as it was in contravention of the original pledge of the Emperor; as, besides, it had not effected and could not effect the proposed object, and was only injurious to the commerce of all nations.

Count Nesselrode is said to have replied that it was a justifiable measure, because it tended to accelerate peace; that the Emperor was, above all things, desirous of making such a peace as would be consistent with the dignity of his Empire, and would secure the execution of former treaties.

Part of Sir Pultency Malcolm's squadron is arrived at Corfu, and the rest was expected. Sir Pulteney would then proceed to the Levant.

The Turks are said to have strengthened Silistria for three leagues round it, and to have erected eleven outworks which must be taken before the Russians can approach Choumla.

The Courier,—June 6.

Dispatches were received this morning at the Colonial Office from Sir Charles Colville, dated Mauritius, Feb. 7. They contain nothing of importance.

There seems to be little or no doubt of some severe actions having been fought between the Turks and Russians, (we do not allude merely to the action mentioned in the first Russian Bulletin which we inserted yesterday,) in which the Russians suffered considerable loss. In announcing the arrival of dispatches from Lord Cowley, our Ambassador, at Vienna, dated the 24th ultimo, we stated that they mentioned a report generally believed at Vienna, that the Russians had been defeated at a place called Czernadova. We cannot find such a place laid down in the very excellent map published by Wylde—but there is a village called Czarnivada, on the Banks, of the Danube, to the northward of Russova and Trajan's Wall. This is probably the place meant, and may be also the *Czernowody* alluded to in the Russian Bulletin. The Bulletin is silent with respect to any operations before the 13th of May, when he began his march towards Silistria with his whole force. But we are inclined to believe, from the accounts given in the German and other Papers, which

the fortress.
completely. The loss o
action of the 17th May, is said to have amoun
ted to 3,000 killed and wounded, amongst whom there were many officers. The Siege of Silistria is likely to occupy the Russians a considerable time.

We had scarcely finished the last sentence when we received a letter from our own Correspondent, informing us that on the 8th ultimo, the garrisons of Rudschuk and Giurgevo attacked the Russians before those places, and a very severe engagement took place, without any decisive success on either side.—One hundred waggons of wounded Russians were sent to Bucharest. Our Correspondent also corroborates the account of a Russian corps which had crossed the Danube near Hirsova, having been attacked and defeated by the Turks; 2,600 wounded Russians were sent to Brailow and Gallacz. He adds that some serious events have taken place on the shores of the Black Sea, but that all persons coming from that quarter are strictly prohibited from speaking upon military or political events.

It is supposed that the Russian General will leave about 25,000 men before Silistria, and advance with 50,000 men into Servia, which has not as yet felt the miseries of war. This movement is described by our Correspondent to be necessary, the Principalities and Bessarabia having been totally exhausted. We are not inclined to attach much belief to this statement—50,000 men would be too small a force to cope with the Turkish army in and before Widding, and to make any impression upon Servia; besides, the Russian General would scarcely deem it safe to leave the Turkish fortresses in his rear. The first grand operation will, in all probability, be the siege of Silistria.

It seems quite, clear, however, that the Principalities and Bessarabia are utterly unable to furnish supplies. All the villages on the Danube have been deserted by the inhabitants, and sickness is making great ravages. So quick and extensive are they, that the inhabitants believe it to be the plague.

Such is the substance of the letter we received this morning from our own Correspondent.

The Paris Papers, quoting an article from a Nuremberg Paper of the 26th ultimo, state, that Varna has been retaken by the Russians after a horrible carnage. We do not believe this account; but it is evident that the Turks are developing an extraordinary degree of energy, and are improving in discipline daily. Many foreign officers are said to be in their service.

The Spectator,—June 6.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the House of Commons, the sessions of Parliament was virtually closed, as the House adjourned last night, till Friday, to allow the Lords to complete their business.

Their Lordships have sat daily during the week; and various public and private bills have been carried through the accustomed forms. Lord Wharncliffe's Bill for legalizing the Sale of Game has been again thrown out, but by a very small majority—91 to 89. The Earl of Westmoreland was the principal opponent of the bill; and his most intelligible argument was, that its provisions were arbitrary, as if it had been introduced when the "friends of liberty were asleep; and that it "would depopulate the country of gentlemen.

The Anatomy Bill was withdrawn yesterday by Lord Calthorpe, on the suggestion of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some of their Lordships expressed insuperable objections to the measure; and others, who were friendly to the principle of the bill, had amendments to move which would perhaps have occasioned its rejection.

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the Metropolitan Police Bill was read a second time. None of their Lordships objected to the prinpiple of the bill; but Lord Durham and Lord Eldon objected to the manner of forcing business through at the end of the session, which left no time for deliberation. Lord Malmesbury observed that the bill would drive all the rogues about London to the City, to avoid getting hanged, on the same principle that when a dog got into the water, all the fleas took shelter on its head to avoid being drowned,

Our hand
this, that Sir Charles St
the shores of Rio de Janeiro to
the Tagus, where he delivered it up
then came home as he was desired to
Above all, it never had been the policy of
Great Britain to interfere in the internal concerns of other countries. The people of Portugal to all appearance had no particular wish to receive Donna Maria as their Queen. Don Miguel was their tolerated sovereign; and we would not be justified in going to war to depose him and dictate a sovereign to the Portuguese. It would have been a breach of our professed neutrality to permit the refugees to sail from England to Terceira unless, they had gone unarmed. They had recourse to tricks: Viscount Itabayna sent one hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder and twelve hundred muskets to Terceira, which he had pledged himself, when he got liberty to export them, were intended for Brazil: again, the refugees sailed with false clearances, but intended to land on Terceira: hence our precautions to prevent them.

Mr. BROUGHAM supported Mr. Peel's view of non-interference; not that he hated the tyrant less, but that he loved public justice and expediency more. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston concurred in thinking that Miguel had given more than sufficient provocation to warrant our interference. The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated the warlike tone of these gentlemen.

On the motion of Mr. Peel, the address was made to comprehend a more ample range of papers than Sir James Mackintosh himself desired!

An attempt was made on Monday by Mr. Bright to procure a reduction of the duty on tobacco, for the benefit of the West Indian planters. Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Portman wished the growth of tobacco at home to be legalized: it would be beneficial to farmers, and create employment for labourers. Mr. Heathcote and Mr. Cresset Pelham thought it, unfair, now that the Irish participated in all civil privileges, to allow them to grow tobacco while it was denied to the English farmer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that it was merely permitted in Ireland as an experiment. He was averse to the reduction of the duty, as it was following the evil principle of granting a bounty on production. Mr. Charles Grant thought that the time was approaching when this and other prohibitory duties must be modified. The motion was negatived.

Mr. POULETT THOMSON was equally unsuccessful in a motion to reduce the duty on raw hemp, from 4*l* 13*s*. to 5*s* per ton, for the benefit of the shipping interest. The duty only produced 86,000*l*.; of this Government paid 10,000*l*.; so that the produce of the tax was only 76,000*l*. Mr. Maberly, Mr. Sykes, and Gen. Gascoyne, spoke for reduction. Mr. Courtenay was against it; as the financial arrangements of the year were complete, the Treasury could not spare 76,000*l*. Mr. Fitzgerald would have supported the motion, if the state of our finances could have allowed us to spare the money. Negatived by 60 to 40.

Apart from these specific propositions, various incidental observations have been made as to the state of our domestic manufactures; and the House has been blamed, particularly by Mr. Davenport, for its apathy to the distresses of the country.

Mr. BROUGHAM,, on Thursday, laid on the table of the Commons, the counterpart of the Birmingham petition presented last week in the House of Lords; and this gave rise to another fruitless discussion on the currency and the distress. Mr. Brougham proposed, as one measure of relief, the reduction of the public salaries; they had been raised because the currency was depreciated, and it was but just that they should be reduced when that depreciation no longer existed. Mr. Bemett recommended the imposition of an income-tax. Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. H. Gurney, thought a temperate issue of small notes would be a judicious measure.

Mr. PEEL attributed a great portion of the prevailing distress to the operation of the American tariff, the dissensions in South America, the war in the Levant, and the state of Portugal, which had all operated to diminish

[illegible] never could have arris- present state of importance and

PEEL took an opportunity to refute a calumny which has been assiduously propagated that he had used his official influence to procure a large grant of land on Swan River for a near relation—it was at one time said, for his brother. The fact was, that a second cousin of his, Mr. Thomas Peel, had expressed a desire to go to New South Wales, as a settler; and the Home Secretary applied to Sir George Murray to afford him such facilities as he could with propriety. This scheme was abondoned for the settlement on Swan River; and Mr. Peel, so far from interfering in his favour, did not know that the Colonial Department had made the applicant a grant, till after the matter appeared in the newspapers. Sir George Murray confirmed this statement; and Mr. Brougham said the disclaimer was unnecessary, and the explanation most satisfactory.

In the session of 1827, Mr. BUXTON had imputed to Sir Robert Farquhar, that he had encouraged the slave trade in the Mauritius, while Governor of that island, and obtained a Committee of Inquiry. The subject fell asleep in consequence of Mr. Buxton's subsequent illness; and the charges remain recorded, but unproved. Sir Robert Farquhar, on Wednesday, asked Mr. Buxton either to pursue his case or retract his accusation. To retract Mr. Buxton refused, as he considered that he had evidence sufficient to establish his case; and D. Eushington, Mr. Wodehouse, and Mr. Sykes, thought that the evidence already produced went far to substantiate the charges. Mr. Irving, who had been a member of the Committee, had arrived at a very different conclusion; and he anticipated that Sir Robert would triumphantly refute the aspersions cast upon him. Mr. Gurney thought that those who made themselves conspicuous against the slave-trade derived their information from discontented persons. Mr. Fergusson knew that an opinion prevailed in the East that Sir Robert had exerted himself vigorously to put down a traffic which he found in a flourishing condition. Mr. Brougham, Sir James Mackintosh, and Sir George Murray, expressed an opinion on the merits of the case—though they hoped Sir Robert would come clear out of the investigation. The inquiry is to be resumed next session; and all parties concurred in thinking it honourable to Sir Robert that he so anxiously courted it.

Mr. BROUGHAM on Wednesday adverted to the reforms proposed by the Law Commission; none of which, he said, he had any hopes of seeing acted on. If an obvious reform was recommended, then some difficulty was immediately interposed. Indeed, there were so many prejudices to combat—so many petty, paltry, wretched interests to care for—that he almost despaired of seeing any reform in the English courts. Even the petty bill fixing Easter term had been withdrawn without any reason assigned; although its necessity had long since been recognized. Mr. Peel, though he helped to introduce this bill, could not say why it was withdrawn.

The conduct of the infatuted men of Spitalfields called forth some condemnatory remarks, on Mr. Wood presenting a petition from a silk-master, complaining of the law to protect property. Mr. Peel insisted that the law was already strong enough for all purposes, if those interested would exert themselves to bring the aggressors under its operation. He blamed the men, for so obstinately persisting in measures which would ruin themselves by driving the trade to other quarters; and the masters, for having at all yielded to their demands. He stated that some of the discontented workmen could earn from 25s. to 35s. per week, and that none of them had less than 15s.

The House was engaged with miscellaneous business till half-past one o'clock this morning.

A petition presented by Mr. D. W. Harvey from some Spitalfields silk-weavers was withdrawn, from an informality. It complained of the representations made by Mr. Peel as to the state of their wages,—which, on an

[illegible] the progress [illegible]d. In 1829 the children at the unendowed schools in England were 478,000, but last year they had increased to 1,100,000.

Mr. LABOUCHERE made some remarks on the state of the Canadas, with a view to induce the Government to treat them liberally. The Canadians, he said, were as fit to manage their internal Government as any people in the world. Sir J. Mackintosh concurred in this opinion. It appeared from Sir George Murray's account, that a liberal system of legislation would be adopted as soon as Ministers had sufficient information.

The campaign in the East is begun. On the 13th of May, General Diebitsch broke up from his encampments, and advanced with his whole army towards Silistria. It appears from the first bulletin, that on the 17th, he was within four miles of that fortress; but that it took him eleven hours to reach the Turkish entrenchments, which were only two miles from the point of his departure. The bulletin speaks of the Russians having discomfited a Turkish corps of five thousand men, and of having also taken two "strong redoubts advantageously situated," in a "moment." The fortress of Silistria is now invested.

Despatches received yesterday from Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at Vienna, mention a prevailing report in that city, that the Turks had defeated the Russians at a place called Czernadova. This is supposed to be the same affair alluded to in a Paris letter also received yesterday, which mentions that a general battle had been brought on by an attempt to push some cattle into Silistria; that the garrison had made a vigorous sortie; and that the Russians were defeated with great loss.

A German paper states that Varna has been recaptured by the Turks, after a horrible carnage.

The Russian army, it is generally agreed, has suffered during the spring from sickness—the plague and various contagious disorders having made great havoc among them.

It is mentioned from Sicily, that Admiral Malcolm had issued orders for all the English vessels of war in the Mediterranean immediately to join the fleet off Syracuse.

Mr. Chateaubriand has arrived in Paris; and a change of Ministry—the consequence of their own weakness and his intrigues—is anticipated.

The session of the Legislative Chambers of Brazil was opened by the Emperor on the 2d April. This is the manner in which he speaks of the finances of his empire.

"The wretched state of the treasury is as clear as day; and I am very sorry to foretel, that if in this extraordinary session, and in the course of the ordinary session, this Assembly, in spite of repeated recommendations, does not settle an affair of such importance, the future fate which awaits us is very disastrous."

The Emperor has prepared a remedy, which he trusts the Legislature will take into "due consideration." There is no allusion to the differences with Portugal.

The Lower House of the Legislature of Grenada have passed a bill to enable Roman Catholics to vote at elections for members of Assembly.

LATEST NEWS.

SATURDAY, TWO O'CLOCK.

The last despatch received by the Russian Ambassador, Prince Lieven, contained an account of the success of an attempt to throw a considerable reinforcement into Szeboli. We understand that this place was so closely surrounded by the Turks, that it was with considerable difficulty the Russians succeeded in their attempt. The result obtained is regarded by the Russian Commander in Chief as almost equal to a victory. The accounts of the reinvestment of Silistria by the Russians are correct. The fact was officially communicated to Prince Lieven three days ago. We are assured that this Ambassador has not received any intelligence of the defeat of the Russians near Silistria, which is mentioned in the French Papers.

German Papers to the 30th of May have just been received. They contain, among other articles of less interest, a letter from Ancona,

[illegible] 5000*l.* of the old Catholic Rent towards defraying the expenses of the ensuing election at Clare. A resolution to this effect was carried, with only two dissentient voices.

MONEY-MARKET.

STOCK EXCHANGE, SATURDAY MORNING, HALF-PAST TEN.—The shutting of the new 4 per Cents. and Consols for the Dividend, which took place, the first on Tuesday, and the other on Wednesday last, discovered a greater scarcity of money in the Stock Exchange than has been experienced for some months. This has been variously attributed to the sales for savings banks, to the unwillingness of capitalists to lock up their funds for fear of some emergency, and to other causes. But however this may be, there did not appear any want of confidence in the stability of present prices; for most of the parties who sold Stock for money, *bought* at the same time for the account, and submitted to a sacrifice of from 7-16th to 4-16th per cent on the operation.

The scarcity of money still continues to a considerable extent, but prices have not given way more than ⅛ to ¼ per cent; Consols for Account having never been below 88⅜ to ½, while the highest prices were 88⅜ to ½. At present they are 88½ *buyers*. Exchequer Bills were done yesterday at 70, and this morning at 67; the medium prices is about 68. India Bonds were last done at 55. The Stock is shut for the Dividend, but was sold on Thursday *for the opening*, dividend inclusive, at 230½.

In the Foreign Market, all the Continental Bonds maintain their ground; but the principal business has been in Brazil Stock, which has fluctuated from 58¼ to 56⅝ during the week, and is now at above 57, with a flat market. The new loan, which is as complete a confession of poverty as can be, and the Emperor's speech have deterred the *public* from buying this Stock; and as the late purchases by which the price was raised were purely speculative, we have great doubts of the stability of the present price, unless the contractors of the new loan make great efforts to support the Market. Portuguese Stock, which on this day week was worth nearly 47, fell on Tuesday, when the result of Sir James Mackintosh's motion was known, to 44, and even lower, and has not since recovered. French Stock is rather on the advance, and has again touched 80 this week.

Most of the Mining Shares are in greater demand, and fetch better prices; but the business is still, comparatively speaking, inconsiderable.

SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK,—There is nothing doing in either Market. Consols for Account 88½, alternately buyers and sellers all the morning.

BRITISH FUNDS.	
Bank Stock, div. 8. per Cent. about 211	Buenos Ayros 6 per Cent
3 per Cent. Reduced, 87⅞	Chilian, 6 per Cent. 17½ 18½
3 per Cent. Consols.	Columbian, 16 17
3½ per Cent. 1818, 96⅜	Ditto 1824, 6 per Cent.
3½ per Cent. Reduced, 96⅜½	Danish, 3 per Cent 65⅛ 66
New 4 per Cents. 1822.	French 5 per Cents.
4 per Cents. 1826, 103⅜ 104	Ditto 3 per cents.
Long Annuities, (which expire 5th Jan. 1860) 19½	Greek 5 per cent.
India Stock, div. 10½ per Cent.	Mexican 6 per cent. 21¼ 21⅜
South Sea Stock, div. 3½ per Cent.	Neapolitan 5 per Cent.
India Bonds, (4 per Cent. until March, 1829, thereafter 3 per Cent.) 54 56	Peruvian, 6 per Cent. 12 13
Exchequer Bills, (interest 2d. per Cent. per Diem,) 67	Portuguese, 5 per Cent. 43½ 44
Consols for Account 88⅛	Prussian, 102⅝
FOREIGN FUNDS.	Russian, 96½ 97
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 98½ 99	Spanish? 9⅜ 9½
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per Cent. 56¾ 57	SHARES.
	Anglo-Mexican, 35*l.* 37*l.* 10*s.*
	Brazilian, Imperial, 88*l.* 90*l.*
	Real Del Monte, 110*l.* 120*l.*
	Bolanos,
	Colombian,
	United Mexican, 11*l.* 10*s.* 12*l.* 10*s.*

THE KING.—His Majesty left his Palace, St. James's, on Monday, for Windsor. He was there joined by the Duke of Cumberland and the Dukes of Orleans and Chartres; and having inspected the Castle, the King and his distinguished visitors drove to Cumberland Lodge, where they dined. His Majesty returned to town about half-past eleven. On Wednesday, his Majesty, after an early dinner, took an airing through Twickenham, Sunbury, Hampton Court, the Green, and Bushby Park, and returned from thence to Kew. On thursday his Majesty entertained a select dinner party.

[illegible] Deputy Speaker of the Ho[illegible]

It is rumoured that the first intim[illegible] got wind of a Tecum, *Peeral* creat[illegible] from the future Baroness being discove[illegible] some morning visiters marking a new [illegible] cambric handkerchiefs with a coronet.—*[illegible]ing Herald.*

Sir James Scarlet has entered upon his office as Attorney-General.

Mr. Sugden is solicitor-General.

Mr. George Bankes, who renounced the advantages of office, rather than have anything to do with "the breakers-in upon the constitution of 1688," is re-instated in the post of Secretary to the Board of Control. The *Globe* says—"We could hardly have supposed that the gentleman who left office amidst such a flourish of trumpets, would have entered it again without even the beat of drums. But Mr. George Bankes does again occupy his subordinate place under Mr. Peel's Government; and we are assured that he re-accepted it some weeks ago, though the matter has been managed with so much secrecy that many people doubt whether he quitted office at all."

Mr. Alexander Baring has been chosen one of the Trustees of the British Museum, in room of the late Lord Colchester.

We have reason to believe, that Sir Robert Wilson will, ere long be restored to his former rank in the army.—*Standard.*

Despatches were on Monday evening sent off from the Admiralty for Sir Pulteney Malcolm, the commander of the fleet in the Mediterranean.

There was a report in the City yesterday, that two ships of the line and two frigates had received sailing-orders for the Mediterranean.

It is said that an embassy, or something of that sort, is about to take place to the King of Ashantee, which, among other things, has in view the final abolition of the slave trade.—*Times.*

The Duke of Orleans has returned to Paris.

The *Falmouth Packet* says that a Brazilian Frigate is getting ready in all haste to convey the young Queen of Portugal to her father.

The Marquis Palmella is arrived in town from Paris.

The Vice-Rector of the University of Coimbra, Joaquim Maria de Audrade, has contrived to escape from Portugal, and has arrived in this country.

Mr. O'Connell arrived in Dublin on Tuesday.

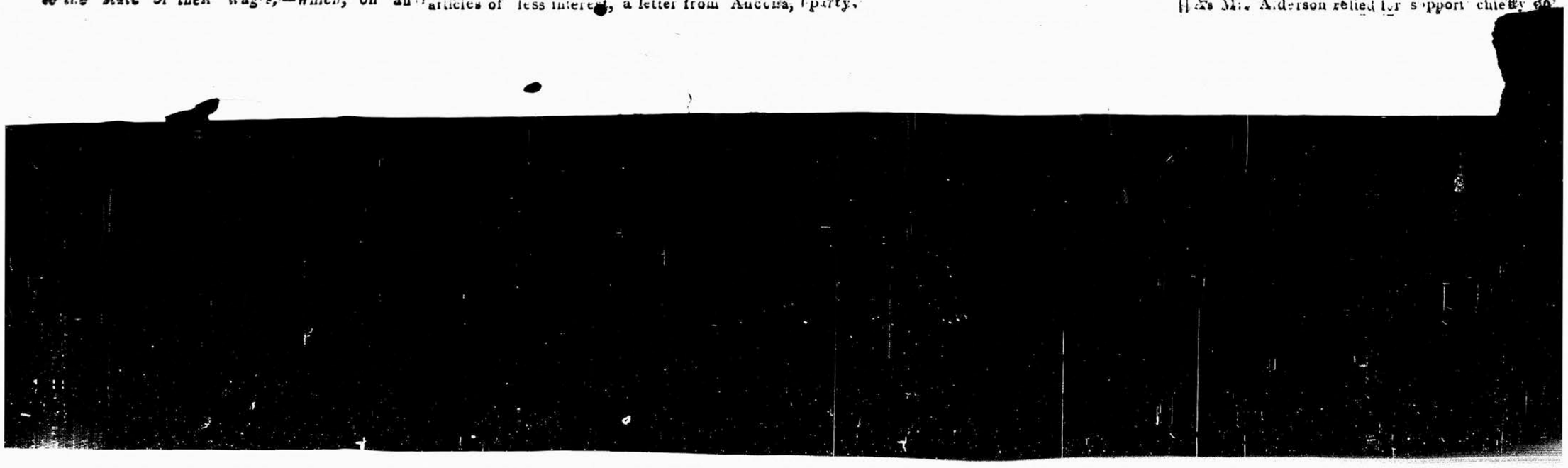
A vacancy has occurred on the Episcopal bench, by the death of Dr. Charles Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford. He expired on Sunday afternoon, at his residence in Whitehall Place. "His death," says the *Times*, "though unexpected by the public, who lately witnessed his effective exertions in the great cause of religious peace, and who had not heard of his subsequent indisposition, had been for some days previously the subject of apprehension to his family and friends. Its immediate cause was an inflammation of the lungs, the consequence of a cold which he caught about four weeks ago. Those who heard the display of talent and eloquence which he made a short time before from the Episcopal bench in the House of Lords, and who observed at that time the apparently vigorous frame of the speaker, could not so soon anticipate the loss of that ornament of our church."

Drs. Chandler, Dr. Phillpotts and Dr. Russell, are named as likely to succeed to the vacant see of Oxford.

The Daily Papers also announced the death of Dr. Christopher Bethell, Bishop of Gloucester, on the same afternoon. It happily turns out, however, that "his Lordship was never in better health than at present."

The Calcutta *John Bull* of the 28th January confirms what he mentioned last week, that Lord William Bentick's recovery was proceeding favourably. The Governor-General had indeed been suddenly seized by fever of a dangerous nature, and an express arrived at Calcutta on the evening of the 25th, bringing news so alarming that Lady Bentinck immediately prepared to leave Calcutta; but her Ladyship was stopped by a second express, that his Excellency was much better, and in no immediate danger.

Four canditates had started for the representation of the University of Cambridge,—Mr. George Bankes, Mr. Williams and Mr. Anderson, barristers, and Mr. Cavendish, grandson of Lord George Cavendish, and presumptive heir to the title of the Duke of Devonshire. As Mr. Anderson relied for support chiefly on



the members of the Senate and University who put Mr. Cavendish in nomination, he has withdrawn from the contest. The struggle now lies between Mr. George Baukes and Mr. Cavendish.

It appears from a letter in the *Times*, that Mr. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has "condescended to become the busting advocate of Mr. G. Baukes," though he opposed Ministers on the Catholic question; and that Mr. Baukes comes before the Senate "backed and recommended by autographs from Downing-street"

The representation of the town of Cambridge is also vacant; Colonel Trench having accepted the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance in the room of Mr. Singleton.

It is said that Mr. S. Wells means to oppose Colonel Trench's re-election for Cambridge, but with little chance of success.

Some negotiations are, it seems, going forward with the Spanish Government for the benefit of the holders of the Cortes Bonds. Ferdinand paid no attention to a memorial sent him by the bondholders.

THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.—On Thursday, the anniversary meeting of the charity children of the numerous schools in London and Westminster was held at St. Paul's Cathedral. The children began to arrive soon after ten o' clock from all parts of the metropolis, and by twelve o' clock the galleries erected for the purpose were filled with children, amounting to many thousands. The attendance of the public was, notwithstanding the attractions at Epsom, very numerous.

The Spitalfields weavers have not yet listened to the warnings of their friends. The destruction of silk and velvet in the looms occur occasionally; and in one instance, on Monday, they destroyed the looms and all the apparatus connected with the manufacture of silk. The depredators still succeed in eluding the civil power.

A reduction of the weavers, wages at Barnsley has been followed by riots and the destruction of property. The yeomanry have been called out to preserve the peace.

MADRAS.

Government Securities.

SEPTEMBER 9th, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....31 *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 31 *Premium.*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .1 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..1 *Dis.*

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees. 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2¼ *Pre.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

SEPTEMBER 23d—Brig Frederica, R. H. D. Towle, from Coringa 29th August, Vizagapatam 2d September, and Bimlipatam 5th do.

Do.—Ship Anacharsis, L. Bernard, from Mauritius 13th August.

14th Do.—William Money, W. B. Fulcher, from Bombay 30th August.

15th—Brig William, J. W. Maher, from Calcutta 9th August, Vizagapatam 3d do., and Masulipatam 12th September.

15th—Bark Bezona, Nacodah Abdulraheim, from Coringa 9th September.

Do.—Ship Duke of Bedford, W. A Bowen, from London 6th and Porto Praya 23d June.

25th Do.—Lady Macnaghten, William Faith, from Mauritius 12th August.

16th—H. M. Ship Satellite—Laws, Esq. from Port Jackson, 15th August.

16th—Ship Le Diligent, Piganeau, from Pondicherry 15th eptember.

Do.—Brig Emily Taylor, J. M'Dermott, from Pondicherry 16th Sept.

Passengers by the Brig William.—Mr. Riddell, Mr. Magrath, Mr. DeLasell, Serjeant W. Baker, and Ann Baker.

By the Satellite.—Mr. Lawler, Mate of a wrecked Ship.

Departures.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Bark Caledonia, T. L. Symers, for Northern Ports.

Passengers by the Caledonia.—Captain and Mrs Bell, Captains Taylor, Clarence and Symes, Lieutenant Byam, Ensigns Pereira and Chambers.

List of Shipping in the Roads.

H. M. Ship Pandora, Capt. Hon. J. F. Gordon.—H. M. Ship Satellite, Captain Laws.—H. C. Ship Hastings, Captain C. G. Laughton.—Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Capt. H. Potter.—Ship Palmira, Capt. H. Thompson.—Ship Neptune, Captain J. Cumberlege.—Ship Royal Saxon, Captain D. W. Petrie.—Ship William Money, Captain W. B. Fulcher.—Ship Duke of Bedford, Captain W. A. Bowen.—Ship Lady Macnaghten, Captain William Faith.—Ship Mary, Capt. J. W. Welsh.—Ship Gabrielle, Capt. C. Dumar.—Ship Nouvelle Europe, Capt. Frion.—Le Deligent, Captain L. Bernard.—Ship Tajee, Nacodah Anjeelmas Mahomed.—Bark Bezana, Nacodah Abdulraheim.—Brig Highland Chief Capt. O. W. Fermie.—Brig Frederica, R. H. D. Towle.—Brig William, Captain J. W. Moyers.—Brig Emily Taylor, Capt. J. M. M'Dermott.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

At Bangalore, on the 11th September, the Lady of Captain Ross, 16th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Tranquebar, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Captain Thomas Locke, 2d N. V. B. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday the 9th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Henry Lee, 11th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

Death.

At Trichinopoly, on the morning of the 5th Instant of a Consumption, Mr. C. Maclean, Assistant Apothecary aged 23 years. A young man whose acquirements and virtues rendered him universally respected and beloved.

FORTY-SIXTH Government Lottery.

DRAWING OF THE FIRST CLASS.
TUESDAY, *the 15th September* 1829.

No. 2877 a Prize of 15,000 Rupees,
No 1718 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees,
No. 96 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

Nos. 1951 and 3250 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 281 776 2511 and 2482 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 969 2134 2406 2965 and 3788 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 210 467 561 582 679 722 943 1447 1458 1589 2547 2918 2935 3310 and 3422 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Nos. 3 52 67 290 368 442 529 562 742 1057 1098 1263 1271 1320 1370 1568 2049 2148 2433 2651 2759 2789 2926 3125 3159 3375 3421 3446 3481 and Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

MADRAS GAZETTE.—SEPTEMBER 16.

The Brig *William*, Captain J. W. Maher, from Calcutta the 9th August, Vizagapatam the 3d and Masulipatam the 13th September Instant, anchored in the roads yesterday.

Passengers:—Mrs. Ann Baker; Messrs. Riddale, Magrath, D Laselle; Serjeant W. Baker, and 1 Native Servant.

The Ships *Duke of Bedford*, Captain W. A. Bowen, from Portsmouth the 6th and Porto Praya 23d June, and *Lady McNaughtan*, Captain W. Faith, from Port Louis the 18th August, anchored in the roads late last evening.

Passengers per *Duke of Bedford*:—Mrs. J. H. Frith, Mrs. Edgcobme, Mrs. Home, Miss E Lattrell; Major Frith, Madras Artillery; Capt. Thrope, H. M. 89th Regiment; Captain J. A. Atkinson, H. C. S.; Lieutenants Home do Gerrard, do Chambers, do; Messrs. T. Smythe, Walker, and Scease, Cadets; Messrs. Willy, Purges, and Edgcome, Assistant Surgeons,

For Bengal:—Mrs. W. H. L. Frith, Mrs. Bray, and Children, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Hughes; Misses Frith, Athie, Laiden, Murray, R. Baldwinn, M. Hughes; Captain Bray, H. M. 13th Regiment; Lieutenant Hawkins, 49th do; Messrs. G. S. Hills and R Campbell, Free Mariners; Lieut. Kelly, H. M. 31st Regiment; Masters J. Frith, W. Baldwinn; Mrs Chambers, Servant to Mrs. Bray; 2 Soldiers of H. M. 31st Regiment, Servants to Captain Bray and Lieutenant Kelly, 8 Native Ayahs, and 1 do. servant to Mrs. Campbell.

Passengers per *Lady McNaughten*:—Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Wardrop, Mrs Hawes, Madame Victor and Child, Misses Atkinson, F. Atkinson, Wardrop Hawes; Lieut.-Col Purdon, H. M. 41st Regiment; Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Wardrop, Captain Scott, Lieutenant Poul; Monsieurs Geridon, and Haries; 2 European and 6 Native Servants.

His Majesty's Ship *Satellite*, Capt. Laws, from Port Jackson the 15th August, anchored in the roads this morning.

Passenger:—Mr. Lawler Mate of a Ship, wrecked in Torris' Strait, wanting a Passage to England.

Also, the French Ship *L'Diligent*, Capt. Pijaneau, from Pondicherry which Port she left yesterday.

The Vessel in the Offing is supposed to be the Brig *Emily Taylor* from Pondicherry.

The Earl of BLESSINGTON died on the 23d of May at Paris. His Lordship was very well the early part of the day, but after taking his luncheon, he rode on horseback along the Champs Elysses and the heat being great, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, and notwithstanding every exertion of Doctors YOUNG and BOYTON, the usual remedies were resorted to in vain.

The Courier of June 1st, announces the death of Dr. Lloyd Bishop of Oxford.—His Lordship died on the 30th May. A report had also prevailed for a few days of the death of the Bishop of Gloucester, this we are happy to say was unfounded, his Lordship being on the 2d June in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The Earl of DARNLEY has presented a petition to his Majesty, claiming "the Dukedom of Lennox" and praying his Majesty to cause enquiry to be made into the same. It was forwarded to the House of Lords, and by their Lordships referred to a Committee of Privileges.

Sir John Leach we are happy to say had so far recovered from his severe indisposition and the weaknsss occasioned by the surgical operation to which he had submitted, as to announce his intention of sitting in the Roll's Court the first or second Tuesday in June.

The reigning Duke of Oldenburgh, died suddenly on the 20th May, of an apoplectic fit, at Wisbeden, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of the waters.

GOVT. GAZ.—SEPT. 17.

"*Windsor, Tuesday, June* 2.—His Majesty visited Windsor yesterday, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Farnborough, and arrived at the Castle about half after eleven o'clock, Soon after the King alighted, the Duke of Orleans and Son, with their suite, entered the quadrangle in their carriages, and were conducted from his Majesty's private entrance to the drawing room, where they were introduced to his Majesty and Visitors were shortly after their arrival conducted by Sir Jeffery Wyatville through the state apartments of the Castle, the Corridor, &c. His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, with the Duke de Chartres, Viscount Chabot, and the other distinguished Noblemen of their suite, then visited the exterior improvements in the east front of the Castle, and inspected the Orangery, &c. The Royal Party promenaded the east and north parts of the Terrace, and expressed great delight at the beauty of the surrounding scenery About two o'clock his Majesty and visitors partook of refreshments at the Castle, and at three o'clock the King left, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, in a pony phaeton, and drove himself up the Long Walk to the Royal Lodge, followed by five others, containing the Duke of Orleans, Duke de Chartres, Earl Fife, Lord Farnborough, Sir A. Barnard, Sir F. Watson, Viscount Chabot, Lord A. Conyngham, &c. His Majesty and Party, after leaving the Royal Lodge, drove along the margin of Virginia Water to the Belvidere, and after a short stay returned by the fishing temple to Cumberland Lodge, where his Majesty entertained the party at dinner. The Private Band attended in their new uniform, and played from six o'clock till nearly ten, at which time the King and visitors left Cumberland Lodge for London."

CALCUTTA.

Government Securities.

BUY. Prem.		SEPT. 9, 1829.	SELL Prem.	
25	8	Remittable	24	8 Prem
Dis. 2	0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2	8 Dis..
Dis. 0	10	New ditto ditto	1	0 Dis
5000	0	Bank of Bengal Share	4800	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
ute rest on Loans on Deposit.....	6	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

SEPTEMBER 5.—The English Ship Sultan, Thos. Mitchell, from Persian Gulph, 9th July, Muscat,—Bombay 16th, and Madras 31st August.

9. The English Ship Satira, T. Scriffin, from London 11th April.

The English Ship Brunswick,——, from London and Madras, (date not mentioned.)

Passengers per Sultan.—A. S. Apcar, Esq. Merchant.

Departures.

SEPTEMBER 6.—The English Bark Elizabeth, J. Currie, for Bourbon.

The H. C. Brig Brougham, J. R. Bowman, for Chittagong.

8. The English Bark Burrell, J. Metre, for Mauritius.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

At Calcutta, on the 6th September, the Wife of Mr. M. D'Silva, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 8th September, the lady of M. H. Turnbull, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 8th September, Madame A. Lamouroux, of a Son.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 2d September, the Lady of Major Mackenzie, of a Son.

Marriages.

At Calcutta, on the 5th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. Jacob Jeremiah Jones, to Miss Eliza Surin.

On the 9th September, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. R. Henderson, Junior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. Thos. Scott, jun., to Miss Ann Archer.

Deaths.

At Calcutta, on the 3d September, Master Patrick McCann, infant child of Mr. J. McCann, aged 6 days.

At Calcutta, on the 5th September, Mrs Anna R. DeRozario, Wife of Mr. Joseph DeRozario, aged 18 years.

At Calcutta, on the 5th September, Mrs. Archibald Fleming, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 6th September, Mr. John Pinnah, an Examiner in the Territorial Department, aged 35 years.

At Calcutta, on the 7th September, Mr. George Echand, aged 58 years.

Civil Appointment.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
THE 1ST SEPTEMBER. 1829.

Mr. E. V. Irwin, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Cawnpore.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPTEMBER 8.

The following Extract from the Letter of a Retired Bengal Officer will be interesting to the majority of our readers, as expressing the sentiments entertained *at home* of the HALF BATTA infliction:—

London, 31st May, 1829.

******* "The late reduction of Batta, is a direct breach of contract, for although no deed was executed between Government and the Army: neither ought it to have been necessary: the arrangement of giving full Batta, in lieu of quarters was clearly and distinctly understood, and Government stood as much pledged to a continuance of the measure, as if they had been bound in law. The Mulls and Ducks have been exerting themselves for years to obtain Bengal allowances, and it has ended in the Bengalees being reduced to their level, which is most unjust, as the three establishments have been for so many years on a very different footing. Moreover the *rank* to which they have risen and the *fortunes* which they make, prove most clearly, that their service is no ways inferior to ours. ********* It is reported here that the Court disapprove of the measure and will send out orders to rescind it, but I very much doubt this, for it originated with themselves 15 years ago when Lord H. threw it aside. The measure of reducing the Civilians to Sonat Rupees, instead of paying the Army in Siccas, will of course cause much disgust in that quarter; but it tallies well with the reduction of Bengal to the level of Madras in the Military Department."

The report, noticed above, may not be without foundation and we think it probable that the obnoxious Half Batta order will be rescinded. But the exertions to which our correspondent alludes, of certain classes of officers (designated more familiarly than elegantly as DUCKS and MULLS) have not we fear been wholly confined to an endeavour on their part to be raised to the level of Bengal—at least they have been supposed—perhaps erroneously—to have sometimes viewed the *alternative* of reducing Bengal to their level, not without some small degree of complacency—all which is perfectly natural, if not quite pleasant to reflect upon. The Bengal Officers have never been tried on this point and therefore perhaps they have the less merit in returning good for evil—certain it is they appear in the printed discussions of 1794-5 and on all subsequent occasions, as far as we can learn, to have been uniformly anxious that their comrades at the other Presidencies should be placed on a perfect equality with themselves. The publication of the "Facts and Documents" has thrown much light on the subject and may have some weight with the Court of Directors and Board of Controul, and when the various Memorials from India with the Governor General's and Commander in Chief's sentiments are known at Leadenhall Street, we think the Honorable Court will deem it expedient to comply and thus avoid a Parliamentary discussion on a subject so dangerous to their interests and so prejudicial to their fame as a great powerful and liberal body of Sovereign Merchants.

Literary Characters—No. 11.

LEIGH HUNT.

As Hazlitt was the subject of my first sketch, the present number of the Literary Characters," shall be devoted to his faithful and enthusiastic friend, Leigh Hunt. There is a considerable similarity in the characters and fortunes of these celebrated men. They are both of them possessed of extraordinary powers of thought and observation, they are both ardently attached to truth and freedom, are both ready to sacrifice their worldly prospects in support of their principles. They have both endured a large share of persecution in consequence of the bold and independent tone of their writings, and have both been calumniated, and undervalued by the malicious and the ignorant. I shall not in this place enter into a formal defence of their characters, either literary or personal, for to expose the countless falsehoods of Blackwood, and other tory libellers, would require more space than I could spare them, and an agitation of materials that would only disgust and fatigue the reader. I shall merely remark, that with a few exceptions, the works of these writers have always afforded me peculiar pleasure, and that I most sincerely believe their personal characters, to be deserving of affection and esteem. That they have fallen into numerous indiscretions both of a public and private nature, I would not venture to dispute, but taking them "for all in all" they demand our admiration. There are portions both of their religious and political creeds, that I feel no disposition to adopt, but I do not for that reason, consider them bad men, or indifferent politicians. If they are in error, they are at least *sincere* in their professions, and I would rather a person were conscientiously wrong, than hypocritically right.

Leigh Hunt, has perhaps a less grasp of intellect, than Hazlitt, but his temperament is more joyous and tender, his perceptions more delicate and refined, and his fancy more poetical. What a frequent burst of the soul's sunshine illumines his wild poem of Rimini, and what an exquisite acuteness of observation, is discoverable in his delightful prose Essays?

Leigh Hunt is even more agreeable as a companion than an author. He has a constant flow of animal spirits, and his original images and remarks are easily and pleasantly delivered. They seem to bubble up from the fancy-tinged fountain of his mind, and succeed each other with wonderful rapidity. In this sparkling liveliness of soul, and brilliancy of conversation, he resembles Thomas Moore. He adapts himself with great felicity to the tone of the society he may happen to be thrown into, and can not only *endure* the company, of any ordinary individual with whom he may be brought in contact, but can usually find something pleasant in his conversation, however humble.

He is a most passionate and intelligent admirer of the external world, and thinks with Milton that "a sullenness against nature,"

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is a serious crime. For this reason, nothing displeases him so much as Methodistical lamentations. To him they appear not only common place, but impious and untrue. A more glorious scene than the Garden of Life, he finds it difficult to conceive, and he holds that there is more real virtue in the heart of man, than the "righteous over much" are apt to credit. He dislikes the cold and ungracious creed of the Calvinist, whom he regards as the most uncharitable and ungrateful of human beings, and wonders how any one who is himself possessed of the common attributes of humanity, can be sceptical of human virtue, or while gazing upon the green fields, and cloudless skies of a summer's day, can offer God and Nature the doubtful compliment of a mournful brow. He makes a firm stand against the dogmas of the Utilitarians, and considers that happiness, and whatever is most conducive to its progress, are the chief concern of the truly wise. All things are useful as they tend to this end, and no further. It may be said that virtue is a higher object, but happiness implies its presence, and indeed is only another term for virtuous emotion. A criminal is never happy. Poetry and the Fine Arts, which the Benthamites and men of Science, despise because they do not comprehend, contribute to our happiness by awakening the most delicate sensibilities of the soul, and are as *useful* in the strictest sense of the word, as scientific theories and inventions. Nothing is useful in this world, but what has eventual reference to the heart of man. Poetry is the spirit of human passion. It has been contemptuously characterized as an idle dream; but it is neither more nor less so, than our daily life. If our existence itself be not a dream, the essence of Poetry is truth. The Poet's soul is a mirror, that reflects more vividly than ordinary minds, the scenery of human life. If the reflections were false there would be no poetry, for poetry and nature are the same.

The mere machinery of Poetry, is unaccountably confounded with the spirits, by many persons even of tolerable understanding. Because the names and localities of a poem are fictitious, the Poetry itself, is deemed fictitious also.

If we were to credit the traducers of "the art divine" nueion of the personal existence of his hero, involves the Poet's character for common honesty. But he is the historian of *man*, and not of *men*—of the human heart, but not of individuals. His province is to describe human nature. The man who after hearing that Romeo and Juliet never actually existed, should accuse Shakspeare of a falsehood, would be guilty of a blunder not more egregious, than the Utilitarian's assertion that Poetry is a fable. We do not enquire whether Romeo and Juliet lived in Venice or in London, in one century or another, but whether, Shakspeare has truly developed the tender passion, as it exists in every age and country.

There is no fiction, we repeat, in genuine poetry, for when verse is untrue it is also unpoetical.

This fact is unconsciously admitted by the most common reader. Let any one for example, not wholly destitute of every tender feeling, peruse a poem by a man of genius, on the subject of youthful love. Even he who considers poetry as an amusing fiction, will exclaim—*How true to nature*? and haply melt into those luxurious tears that are born of vivid and refined emotions. But persuade, if you can, a mere Utilitarian to attempt a description of the same passion, and this stickler for literal truth, will produce a production that is literally false. He has no acquaintance with the finer qualities of human nature. The Utilitarian, and the man of Science are dealers in mathematical facts, and only in proportion as these have any influence upon our happiness, are they useful or desirable. The principles, the passions, and the powers of the human heart are the Poet's elements.

But let me return to the subject of my sketch. Leigh Hunt resides at Hampstead in a rural and pleasant situation. His house is not marked by external elegance, but it possesses charms more agreeable to the Poet's fancy—it is ancient and picturesque. On my first visit I was ushered into a neatly furnished room of moderate dimensions, that had an air of cheerfulness and comfort. A small engraving of the Poet's Father, who was a Clergyman of the Church of England, was hanging over the mantel-piece. I guessed it was a relation. Leight Hunt is not much like him, but I observed an expression about his mouth, which I told him I thought he inherited. You are right, said he, and must be a pretty close observer, for I never knew a stranger to recognize it before, though in our family the similarity of expression has been often traced. I told him that the purport of my visit was to procure his assistance to the *London Weekly Review*, and he willingly consented to its pages, though he was at that time editing his own little Weekly Periodical, entitled the *Companion*. He wished to incorporate the *Companion* with the *Weekly Review*, and write under that head, but it did not answer my purpose to agree to his proposal. I mentioned to him that Hazlitt had promised to draw up a sketch of his character for the Review, and I should be glad if he would describe Hazlitt in return. He agreed to do so, and remarked that he was sure Hazlitt would be just, for he was such a sincere lover of truth, that he would neither mantle nor extenuate his friends defects, nor extravagantly overrate his merits. For my own part, he continued. I make bold to assert, that I resemble Hazlitt, in my devotion to truth, and shall endeavour to be as strictly correct, as I know I shall be conscientious, in every thing I may have to say of him. Neither of these sketches, however were ever finished, or the reader would not have been troubled with my own. I enquired if he could oblige me with an account of Keats and Shelly, but he replied that they were such dear friends, and the employment would awaken so many painful recollections, and so much harass and distress his mind, that he dared not undertake it.

I once spent a delightful evening with him at Hazlitt's. The sallies of wit, the original thoughts, and the delicate and graceful sentiments, that enlivened the conversation of these two extraordinary men, formed a treat that I shall not easily forget. Leigh Hunt was in his glory. Both he and Hazlitt gave us numerous pleasant anecdotes of their literary acquaintance, but I will not attempt to repeat them at second hand, for their great charm consisted in the manner in which they were narrated.

Leigh Hunt's personal appearance is extremely prepossessing. His figure is light and elegant, and he has an air of genteel negligence about him, that is not common among literary men. He has a quick and sparkling eye, but his mouth is the most remarkable feature of his face: it has a character of great sensibility, and a kind of voluptuous refinement. If there is any thing objectionable in Hunt's personal manners and conversation, it consists in a slight tinge of foppery in both. Hazlitt is as opposite to him in these respects as possible. Hunt wears no neckcloth, but leaves his collar open *a-la Byron*, and makes frequent use of uncommon phrases, but his coxcomby, if such it be, has by no means a disagreeable effect, for his extreme politeness, and good humour would redeem a far greater foible.

Calcutta, August 28, 1829. D. L. R.

English Extracts.

Meeting at Glasgow in Favour of a FREE TRADE to INDIA.

On Wednesday, (April 22) a numerous and highly respectable meeting of gentlemen interested in the trade to India, was held at the Tontine Hotel. On the motion of Mr. Ewing, Mr. K. Finlay was called to the chair. The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called in consequence of a resolution come to at a former meeting, for the purpose of forming an Association in this city similar to those in Liverpool and other places in England, for watching over the general interests of the India trade, as far as regarded this city. Another purpose of the meeting was to take into consideration the measures necessary for accomplishing a great object—the entire abolition of the monopoly of the trade to India and China. Accidental circumstances must have led to the establishment of the extraordinary monopoly of the China trade, which had no existence when the charter was granted. It seemed to have arisen from its geographical position to the East Indies. At that time there was not capital in the country for carrying on such a great trade. The Chairman then read the resolutions. After the resolutions had been read, the Chairman stated that it was a general, but an erroneous opinion, that the East India Company's charter expired in 1833. The charter passed in 1813, but did not come into operation till March 1814; and as it was to continue in operation for 20 years, its expiry did not take place till 1834; and three years' notice must be given to the Directors by the Speaker of the House of Commons, of any intention to abolish it.

Mr. EWING stated, that having just arrived from the country, and only a few minutes having elapsed since he had been requested to attend the meeting, he should be very short. In 1813 he had fought the battle side by side with his hon. friend in the chair, and though the victory had not then been complete, the field had so far been won, that a breach had been made in the walls, and it only required a general effort to storm the garrison. The trade to India had been opened, and it only remained to shake off the fetters by which the intercourse with the East was still shackled. To use a well-known metaphor. 7*s*. 6*d*. in the pound had been gained, and all that was wanting was the voice of the people to recover the balance. While the existing limitations were most injurious to the country, they were far from being proportionally beneficial to the Company themselves. That great, and he must add respectable, corporation, might be viewed as the eunuchs of a commercial seraglio, or as the Pharisees of old, who would neither use their own advantages nor allow others to enjoy them. He had no personal interest whatever in this question, but on public principle he should rejoice in the removal of so injurious a monopoly as the trade to China. On those grounds, he had much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the resolutions which had just been read from the chair.

Mr. JAMES OSWALD seconded the motion; and the first four resolutions were then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. FINLAY said that before any general expression of opinion could take place here, it was well known that in England public attention had been attracted very strongly to the subject. He had already received a number of letters from gentlemen in England on this great commercial subject, inquiring whether there was any intention of Glasgow stepping forward in the matter. The chief magistrate here had received a letter, inquiring whether a deputation was to be sent up to London to co-operate with those already in existence, previous to the coming on of Mr. Whitmore's motion. There might be great injury sustained in commerce generally by the affection of a particular trade, because it might be the means of exclusion from many ramifications which might not be known to exist, or which did not appear to be connected with it. Such he considered the state of the China trade. It was not so much its own importance which rendered it valuable, however profitable it might be, but the great opening it would give to other channels. Its value was not to be estimated by the amount of the direct trade. That might be called the link of the chain of a great trade to the East generally, and for want of it we lost the benefit of the whole chain. In 1793, a slight opening was made, but it went no farther than permitting merchants to send out goods in the Company's ships. Few, however, who took advantage of the offer once, tried it a second time. In 1813 he (Mr. Finlay) was one of a deputation from Glasgow, and, with his friend Mr. Ewing, he took much interest in the question. No men could have shown more eagerness then they did then, but they had little expectation of accomplishing much. Government were in the midst of an expensive war, and from that circumstance they had little hope of a beneficial termination of their labours. The Government, however, did open, and that pretty extensively, trade, in the face of the remonstrances of those interested, who treated their application as improper and uncalled for, and one which might lead to consequences injurious to our possessions in the East. The tea-monopoly was accordingly given them. In the circumstances of the country then, it was perhaps politic for them to adopt such a resolution; but it was undoubtedly wrong to continue it for twenty years. At that period the voice of an advocate of free trade, which had now become still, was raised against the continuance of such a measure for so long a period, and he moved that it should exist only for 10 years. Mr. Finlay then pronounced a very high eulogium on the character of the lamented Mr. Canning, to whose eloquence and talents not only our own, but other countries had been deeply indebted; and one who, had Providence seem meet to spare him would have been of great use to the country on the present question.

The other resolutions were then read.

Mr. CHARLES STIRLING moved their adoption.

Mr. SPIERS seconded the motion,

Mr. FINLAY, before putting the question, said he hoped similar associations would be formed in Greenock and Paisley, as the greater the interest that was taken in the subject, the greater would be the chance of success.

The resolutions were then carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Ewing, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Finlay, and the meeting adjourned.

Afterwards nearly 40 gentlemen entered their names as members.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

Irish Musical Criticism.

We must quote the following morceau entire as a delicate bit of the blarney. MATHEW tells a story of a worthy gentlemen who began to laugh about half an hour after the jest. Our Cork critic, with similar timelinuess, takes up the praise of CATALANI about fifteen years after the declension of her powers.

"MADAME CATALANI AT CORK.—Our occupation's gone! We, who 'are nothing if not critical,' must abandon strictures, and take up with panegyric. Indeed it would be superfluous to measure her by criticism who is herself the standard—to whom no terms can apply but those of the most unbounded admiration. We are not of those who pretend to define the exact boundaries, the depths and breadths, the lights and shadows of song; or even if we were of that race of 'little men,' who pass by the beautiful symmetry of a whole figure to fix upon some almost imperceptible defect in the shoe-tie, our knowledge of the art of sinking in criticism would avail us little here. Catalani is herself the empress of the world of song; within it she can do no wrong; and if she sometimes depart from the exact boundaries which lesser souls have marked out as the utmost limit of musical expression, it is to a heaven of sound, unimagined before by the most sanguine enthusiast. Yet see it in her every look and gesture. She seems a Pythoness expanding with inspiration; and her verh impatience of the accompaniment shows tye fulness and force of her conception, anxious for melodious birth; as if every other sound interfered with the thick-coming beauties of her glowing and high-wrought enthusiasm—but we cannot describe her; she must be heard and seen. We regret that our not having witnessed this lady's performance before prevents our comparing her with her only parallel—her former self; but we have it from those upon whose opinion we can rely, that time has not robbed her of one title of the powers which have stamped her with such high and unapproachable excellence. The most extraordinary thing, to us, in this lady's singing, was her power of—what shall we say?—labial modulation. She breaks up the notes with a bird-like facility, which was particularly obvious in the passage of 'Sweet Home,' to the words "splendour dazzles in vain." It was enchanting—a maze of intertwined and tangled sound wild, sweet, and full as the choral burst of an aviary. Her arias were the very essence of soul and science, and she seemed herself wrapt up in insensibility to everything but her own exquisite utterance—and her variations of Rode's splendid Aria was brilliant and surprising beyond anything we could fancy even from the report of her powers. Perhaps the greatest tribute that could be paid to her excellency, was the high enthusiasm to which the audience was wrought by 'Rule Britannia.' Scarcely six notes were uttered when the whole house rose, with one impulse, and continued so to the end of the encore. We never witnessed anything more striking in its effect than this song. The lady herself seemed kindled with the fire that animated her audience, and looked the presiding and inspiring genius of a nation. She has been our dream and waking thought since we heard her, and even now her voice is in our ear and in our soul."—*Cork Southern Reporter*.

In about twenty years PASTA will begin to be spoken of as a promising young person in Ireland.

The receipts of Roman Catholic rent for the past year were £21,844, the disbursements £24,429, leaving only about £400. Most of the expenditure consists of payments to the 40s. freeholders who suffered for their votes. Those of Clare have received £2548, and the expenses of the election (exclusively) are charged at £8751. Among the other items are £1650 for advertising, £1150 for printing, £1000 to the model school.

STATE OF TRADE IN YORKSHIRE.—A correspondent who travels through the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, in his communication of yesterday says, "I am under the painful necessity of informing you, that I do not find the slightest improvement in trade of any description, except at Bradford. Several foreign merchants attended the market at that place on Thursday, and a great quantity of goods were sold. The weavers in that district are now all fully employed, but in consequence of worsted yarn being exported now than formerly, a number of woolsorters and combers are still out of work.—*Leeds Mercury*.

TURN OUT OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON-SPINNERS.—We regret to state that the difference between the master cotton-spinners in this town and their journeymen still remain unadjusted; nor does there appear any probability, we understand, of an early agreement between them. We stated last week that the men had sent to the Masters' Association a regulated list of prices, saying at the same time that they could not work on any other terms. To this communication an answer has been received within the last few days from the Secretary of the Association, stating that the prices proposed in the list are such as the masters cannot possibly entertain.

RIOTS AT MACCLESFIELD AND ROCHDALE.—We regreat to state, that, during the present week, there have been some riotous proceedings on the part of the workmen at Macclesfield and at Rochdale,—which however, it is some consolation to learn, have not possessed the serious character ascribed to them. At Macclesfield, on Monday, a riotous assemblage, composed chiefly of boys, broke the windows of a factory belonging to Messrs. Brocklehurst and Co. silk manufacturers, on account, we believe, of some reduction which these gentlemen had made, or proposed to make; in the wages of their weavers. On the following day, a number of the weavers paraded the streets, carrying flags hung with crape; and, as there was no military at that time stationed in the town their proceedings created considerable alarm. On that eventing, however, detachments of cavalry and infantry entered the town from Manchester and Stockport; and since that time, although the processions have been, to some extent continued, nothing of importance has taken place. At Rochdale a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the workmen has arisen, as we understand, out of the following circumstances:—At the time of the last turn-out at Rochdale, a general list of prices for weaving was agreed upon, and has, we believe, been pretty uniformly acted upon since that period, Recently, however, certain manufacturers in Rochdale made a contract with government for a quantity of flannels; and as the price was low, they, as we are informed, did not choose to pay the full wages for weaving, and sought to reduce them by giving out the work as being of an inferior discription to what it really was. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of the general body of weavers, they assembled in considerable numbers, and deprived of their shuttles the persons who were working at the reduced rate. On Thursday a large body of them forced their way into the factory of a Mr. Chadwick, where they took away the shuttles, and, we believe, did some damage to the looms also. When the disturbances commenced, we believe there were no military in Rochdale; but a company of the 67th regiment having marched in from Oldham, and a small detachment of cavalry from Manchester, tranquillity was speedily restored. Several persons, we believe, have since been taken into custody; but we have not heard whether any of them have been committed for trial.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The Stockport turn-out, we are sorry to say, is without the least hope, even in the 17th week of its duration, of an adjustment..

☞ (*See Third Sheet.*)